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OAU IN NEED OF REVIEW, PAN-AFRICAN FORCE

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 23 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial by Comi Djabaku: "The OAU Must Be Strengthened"]

[Text] The 16th summit conference of the chiefs of state and government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979 is now part of history. Now is the time to proceed to the balance-sheet.

Without anticipating on the implications of the resolutions adopted in the Liberian capital, we firmly believe that "Monrovia 79" was, first and foremost, a success achieved by Liberia, a country which succeeded in making the chiefs of state's stay quite pleasant despite its "limited means."

Secondly, it was an undeniable achievement for our leaders, who were successful in finding a meeting ground for those important points in the agenda by using "African palaver" and in spite of the below-the-belt attacks dealt by the enemies of Africa.

Therefore, how can we not be upset by these prophets of doom, these hardened pessimists who have drivelled so much nonsense and have trumpeted so many trivial arguments on the efficacy and unity of our august organization? Once again, shame on all OAU detractors: isn't it within its framework that our national guide, the man of peace, dialog and solidarity was able to bring together Presidents Mathieu Kerekou of Benin and Omar Bongo of Gabon who were enemy brothers until only yesterday?

Far be it from us to state that the OAU is perfect. It has a long way to go to achieve perfection. As the father of the nation has stated, the OAU charter must be reviewed and adapted to the realities and the exigencies of the present. Because "if there are a great many conflicts which have shaken and continue to shake Africa, this is due to the fact that the OAU charter is obsolete." It is also because "Africans lack the courage to face African problems openly and honestly." Some of the charter's obsolete clauses have been used as a shield to avoid the rectification of some errors. This is something which tarnishes the image of our continent which is still suffering from mercenariness, civil wars and a great

many other evils undermining our development. In the words of its secretary general, the OAU needs a crisis structure to discourage the imperialists' machiavellian plots. This is where the issue of a pan-African force, so dear to our president and debated at length in Monrovia, appears in all its importance. In truth, if the OAU had been able to count on such a force, doubtlessly Chad, this sister country, would not be in its present well-known situation. The same is true of Uganda and Tanzania.

The OAU will survive as a political entity provided it is granted adequate means to play its regulatory role efficiently; or else, provided it is transformed into an economic organization, in which case its economic aspirations must be developed by multiplying regional organizations such as the CEDEAO [West African States Economic Community], the CEA [West African Economic Community], the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa], etc. . . .

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MACHEL COMMENTS ON OAU SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 79 p 3

[Report of press conference with Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, granted on 23 July, place not given]

[Text] Meeting yesterday with the Mozambican press, Samora Machel, president of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the FRELIMO Party, spoke about the major issues discussed during the 16th OAU summit meeting, held recently in Monrovia. In the interview President Machel declared: "Southern Africa continues to be the center of confrontation between the liberation forces and the last bastions of colonialism and racism."

Referring first to the topics on the working agenda of the Monrovia summit conference, President Machel said:

"Among the various issues on the agenda of this 16th OAU summit meeting, in which we have just taken part, were some questions of particular interest for us. We should note here that it is an OAU tradition that, although it is drafted and distributed well in advance, the agenda includes only some of the items. Often the most important points do not appear on the agenda. They are brought up in the course of the meeting by the interested chiefs of state.

"Thus we list: the question of Western Sahara; the Chad issue; definition of a strategy for the liberation of southern Africa (creation of the Committee of 14); southern Africa (Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa).

"Early in the opening session, the Uganda-Tanzania problem, which was not on the agenda, was raised. In our opinion, the extemporaneous introduction of this issue, and the terms in which it was put were lamentable. We would have to call it unacceptable for an OAU summit meeting. Basically, it was a deliberate attempt to distort well-known historical facts, and to present the aggressor as the victim and the victim as the aggressor. The attempt failed; the strategy to isolate Tanzania was unsuccessful.

"The RPM was one of the few African countries to condemn the invasion of Tanzania by the Amin regime. At that time, when Ugandan troops were occupying Tanzanian territory, destroying property and murdering people, the OAU refused, in violation of its own principles, to condemn this irresponsible and criminal act of Idi Amin.

"It talked about reconciliation with an enemy that violates our sovereignty and occupies our territory? Reconciliation with the thief who breaks into our home?

"In the communique that the RPM issued on this question, we analyzed the nature of and the reasons for this aggression against Tanzania. Our position is very clear.

"The communique stated specifically that the RPM totally and unconditionally supported the United Republic of Tanzania in its decision to expel the invader, and appealed to all progressive, peace-loving African countries and peoples to condemn Uganda's savage aggression against Tanzania.

"In one passage of the RPM declaration, it was stated that the purpose of the attack against Tanzania was to weaken the secure rearguard of the armed struggle and to divert attention from the main issue. The communique added that this was not a matter of a border conflict, but rather a premeditation action to create economic problems for Tanzania, forcing the latter to employ manpower and material needed for economic development to defend the country.

"Idi Amin's aggression against Tanzania completed the list of aggressions against the front line countries, since at that point Tanzania was the only front line country that had not yet been the target of an armed attack."

Western Sahara, African Colonialism

Speaking about Western Sahara, President Machel declared: "Here we are witnessing a new phenomenon in the history of Africa.

"We are no longer seeing a struggle against the classic colonialism in which a foreign power on our continent directly rules and exploits an African territory. In Western Sahara it is two African countries that are denying the Saharan people their inalienable right to liberty and independence, that are replacing European colonial powers and imposing a partition of the territory.

The approval of the report of the Committee of Experts, chaired by Nigeria, constituted a clear defeat of expansionist ambitions."

Chad: Contradiction Between Neocolonialism and Patriotism

Chad did not take part in the summit meeting because none of the Chad delegations were recognized as legitimate. President Machel said of Chad that we are witnessing a process of the disintegration of a state.

"French neocolonialism, on one hand, and the ambitions of some neighboring countries, along with the lack of unity among the different factions of the anti-neocolonial liberation movement, make a quick solution to the problem difficult.

"The conflict in Chad is based on the contradiction between the neo-colonialist system and the patriotic will of the people."

Who Would OAU Defense Force Serve?

One of the most heated points in the OAU discussions was the proposal to create an OAU Defense Force. On that issue, the president began by saying:

"We cannot dissociate the idea of such a defense force from the French attempt to create an African intervention force.

"The question of the creation of this intervention force was raised in one of the summit meetings of the French speaking countries, held in Paris. Actually, France wanted the African countries to legitimize the various interventions that France had already, in fact, been carrying out in defense of neocolonial regimes.

"Since the idea of an intervention force was rejected in Khartoum, many of these regimes now appear to be associated with an initiative to create an OAU defense force. However, arguing that creation of a continental force is impractical, they are seeking to give it a regional character.

"Thus, there would be a defense force in each region of Africa. Actually, in some of these regions there are already mutual defense agreements.

"Given that we do not all define the enemy in Africa in the same way, we might ask ourselves how these regional defense forces would be used.

"Would it be to defend the interests of the people?

"Would it be to liberate the countries from racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism?

"Would it be to fight expansionism?

"Would it be to consolidate the independence of the African countries and to fight imperialist domination?"

Southern Africa: Center of Confrontation Between Forces of Liberation and Colonialism

Southern Africa and, in particular, the question of Zimbabwe were the object of a unanimous resolution in the summit meeting, although some countries attempted to use the OAU to introduce proposals that would

sideline the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which the conference itself recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean people and which is the principal instrument to win the country's independence. Speaking on this issue, the Mozambican chief of state said:

"Throughout the debates on the situation in southern Africa, there were such proposals as that of an OAU convocation of a conference of all parties. If the OAU were to call such a conference, it would be taking on a responsibility that rests solely with the colonizing power--Great Britain.

"With whom would the OAU hold discussions? With Muzorewa? What role would the Patriotic Front take in the discussions? Where would the colonizing power stand?

Unanimous Support For Patriotic Front

Speaking further on this issue, President Machel said that the regime now installed in Zimbabwe is still an illegal, aggressive and murderous regime, masquerading in dark skin.

"The instrument for change is armed struggle. Even Muzorewa's installation in power by his patrons was a result of armed struggle," said the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution. He continued:

"However, the armed struggle for liberation, which dictated all these alterations we are seeing in Rhodesia, was directed and supported by the OAU.

"The OAU is an interested party. The OAU stands behind its instrument, the Patriotic Front. How, just when the armed struggle is intensifying, when the Zimbabwean people are close to victory, how can the OAU place the liberation forces and the racist puppets on an equal footing? Such a capitulation is unthinkable; such treachery would be inadmissible.

"Also with regard to this point, there was a proposal to create a committee to draft a strategy for the liberation of southern Africa.

"During the debate of this proposal it was pointed out that:

"--The strategy outlined in the Dar-Es-Salaam Declaration is still valid;

"--The OAU has the necessary instruments available to continue the struggle for liberation: the Liberation Committee, which has an executive secretariat to implement this strategy;

"--The liberation movements recognized by the OAU as the legitimate representatives of their respective peoples constitute the principal force:

"Hence it is not a question of revising strategy or adding more committees. What is necessary--and this was noted in many of the speeches--is to

implement the strategy that has already been defined, to increase this engagement throughout Africa and, in particular, to strengthen support for the liberation movements.

"In this context, there was praise for the role of the Front Line countries. Despite imperialist aggression, despite the great sacrifices they have accepted on behalf of all Africa, these countries remain firm in their support of the liberation movements.

"The summit unanimously resolved not to recognize the Muzorewa government and to support the Patriotic Front."

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF CONTINENTAL DISUNITY EXPRESSED

Libreville L'UNION in French 28-29 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Dr M. E. Rahandi Chambrier, political commissioner of the Democratic Party of Guinea: "The OAU--An Opinion: Uniting for the Welfare of Africa"]

[Text] Returning from Monrovia where he had taken part in the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity which made waves and rumors that are still having their echoes in Africa and beyond on the international scene, President El Hadj Omar Bongo expressed his disappointment in these recent meetings.

The OAU is no longer this high place of African thought and resolve, this enlightened rostrum heralding the hopes, struggles, and daily achievements of our evolved peoples, full of tenacity, courage, and spunk, shadows of history to which role the will to dominate of an invading West had confined them.

To be sure, the rapprochement of the founding fathers was not free from friction, from clashes beyond verbal ones. Yet, transcending particularisms and egoisms, the assertion of a common destiny sounded high and clear and it was unquestionably unanimous. In the last analysis it expressed the hope nurtured in the hearts of our people of seeing our mother Africa given its freedom, dignity, and its own way of development.

How does it happen that the atmosphere of the meetings of the topmost leaders was insidiously and irremediably poisoned? How did the broad forum of united Africa manage to resemble more and more an extensive closed field in which the discussions which formerly used to hover loftily over the peak of our forest giant trees are desperately mired in the mud of swampy paths because of the extent to which these are trodden, a situation where the search for the "oblique blow" and the injuring word easily have it over constructive analysis and convergence?

The fact is that Africa decidedly no longer lives in the shadow of peace. For this reason it increasingly shuns its true self, its specific nature,

its identity because it increasingly gives way to ideologies whose influences it feels.

The shunning of itself, of its identity involve and precipitate this flight forward characterized by the adoption of other symbols, the choice of alien values, the attempt to try and apply inadequate development models because it is planned under different historic and geopolitical conditions--if not circumstances--completely contrary to those seen and now being experienced by Africa.

Naturally, no one can deny that Africa is shaken down to its roots more than before by internal and fratricidal conflicts among states which thus provide the occasion to foreign powers to intervene in African affairs. Our search for news is nourished daily by splits in Chad, the division of the [Western] Sahara, and the convulsions of Zimbabwe whereas our ears still hear the echoes of Tanzanian-Ugandan gun duels.

But this brief survey of the map of our disunity does not stop there for among the crises involving OAU member-states are internal conflict situations which further darken the picture.

Yet, Africa has to face a major challenge, the challenge of development in these times of disruptions of the international economic system in a world where the confrontation of conflicting interests shares the stage with the sound of arms, finally in a world where our survival is an enigma, our future a mystery to the extent that we move with big strides toward a major change of our life styles, production methods, and thinking.

"In this respect experts and specialists are explicit: Our continent evidenced significant results, realized notable progress. However, despite 2 decades of development Africa lives more dramatically than the other regions of the world because of the countervailing development strategies adopted by most countries of the world and whose failure, underscored by the social crises which now shake the industrialized countries, have an effect on Africa. This is the Africa which despite vast natural resources and the deserving efforts of governments and peoples witnesses neither significant rates of growth nor levels of satisfactory popular well-being. Problems of underemployment and unemployment are becoming worse. The use of resources falls mostly below potentials. Inter-African cooperation in no way reflects decisions and desires clearly formulated by the top level authorities of the countries concerned. Approved declarations, adopted positions are not always applied whereas in very numerous cases they could be implemented and contribute in effective manner to the improvement of the peoples' standard of living."

Speaking in these terms to the august assembly in Monrovia, the secretary general of the OAU, Edem Kodjo, in fact reflected the pessimism of all Africans who are aware and informed about the future of our continent. He in turn sounded the alarm bell which we are ringing.

If nothing is done the absolute poverty of Africa, instead of being eliminated, will gain more and more ground. A "strategy of change" can emerge. Solutions exist which, despite the precariousness of socioeconomic prognostications, originate from existing trends to identify the possibilities which will be open to the African society of the year 2000.

But for this essential action a preliminary condition is necessary--that of reinforcing African cohesion and unity. Let the Marxist-Leninists, the Maoists, the scientific socialists, the progressives, the liberals, and the moderates, in the last analysis let all those who hold an ideology or hegemonic political principles whether admissible or not, deposit them for a while in the storage room of continental solidarity, for unless we are to drown definitively we must act as of today.

Only the unity of all, clear and mobilizing, can halt the inexorable process of decay, can enable us to increasingly strengthen our economic potential so that appropriately equipped we may face the challenge of development head on.

On the eve of the 3d decade of the United Nations Development Program such a review is more than necessary; it is wholesome. In order to protect Africa's chances, all its chances, for its welfare let the Africans unite, let them organize and strengthen the economic unity of Africa.

This thought, this action of the future is in fact that which is associated with the present in Gabon by the father of the renovation who, without respite, through his everyday activity, evidences that there is no political independence if economic independence is absent and that the happiness of Africans must run through understanding, cooperation, and dialog despite and beyond temporary differences.

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CSO: 4400

ZAMBIAN DEPENDENCE ON TAZAMA PIPELINE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] Lusaka. Zambia has only 10 days' supply of diesel fuel in stock and will face a major crisis unless the damaged Tazama pipeline is repaired in a matter of days, oil company sources said yesterday.

The 1075 km pipeline, which supplies the Indeni Refinery near Ndola with crude oil from Dar es Salaam, has been badly damaged by a mysterious fire at a point 118 km from the Tanzanian capital.

The Indeni Refinery, which produces all Zambia's oil-based fuels, has now closed down after exhausting supplies of crude oil in reserve tanks.

Oil company sources said there were nearly two months' supply of premium and regular grades of petrol, but expressed serious concern about the level of diesel stocks.

"There are now only 10 days' supply of diesel in the country," the sources said, "and, unless oil starts flowing in soon, the situation will become critical."

Zambia Railways locomotives are dependent on diesel and the mining companies which generate the bulk of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings are big users of diesel and other fuels.

The general manager of the pipeline company, Mr Friday Ndhlovu, said it was not known how long it would take to complete repairs to the damaged section.

"I am hoping to make an on-the-spot inspection soon," he said from Ndola. "If it is going to be weeks rather than days, we will have to investigate other ways of bringing the fuel in."

Diesel

Oil company sources said one possibility was trucking refined diesel from Dar es Salaam.

But he said that Tanzania had recently been seriously short of diesel fuel and it was not known whether there would be spare stocks available.

Iana-Reuter reports from Lusaka that Zambia could face a serious fuel shortage because of a 10-day-old shutdown of the Tazama oil pipeline from Tanzania.

Since Monday, Zambia, which relies on Tazama for virtually all imported oil, has had supplies for only 12 days of diesel, 59 days of premium petrol and 45 days of regular petrol.

The 1,700 km pipeline from the Tanzania port of Dar es Salaam to Ndola has been closed since August 12, first by lack of diesel for pumping stations in Tanzania and then by a fire at a leak in the line on August 18.

The Italian-built pipeline, commissioned in 1968, is owned two-thirds by Zambia and one-third by Tanzania.

The rising price of oil has added considerably to the demands on Zambia's scarce foreign currency holdings. Last year, the country spent one-quarter of its foreign exchange earnings on oil imports.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDE AIR AGREEMENT--Four agreements for cooperation in the field of air transport were signed after conversations that took place in Bissau from 10 to 14 July between joint delegations from the Transport and Communications ministries of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, led by the heads of those ministries, comrades Manuel Santos and Herculano Vieira, respectively. During the meetings the two delegations agreed to promote traffic between the two countries, establish special excursion rates and make recommendations to various other sectors associated with transport and communications in order to stimulate cooperation in this field. On the first day of the conversations, which took place in the State Commission for Transport and Tourism, sector officials made a report of accomplishments in the sister nations. They were later divided up into subcommissions for naval and civil aviation ports, meteorology and air transport, and office of studies and planning, for the purpose of studying problems more thoroughly. This meeting of the Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde commission is in compliance with instructions of the Second Intergovernmental Conference, which has the purpose of coordinating activities between the two states, especially in economic activities. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Jul 79 p 8] 8834

TANZANIAN-ZAMBIAN PIPELINE REPAIRED--Vital oil supplies to landlocked Zambia resumed yesterday after repairs to the damaged pipeline linking Dar es Salaam and the Zambian Copperbelt. Tanzanian officials said a 12-metre section was replaced at Chalinze, 100 km west of Dar es Salaam. Oil flow had been shut off since Monday, when a spectacular fire raged after a man threw down a burning cigarette and set fire to a stream of oil which had flowed two kilometres away from the point of the leak. Officials said the fire did no damage to the pipeline and they had only to replace the section of pipe which was originally leaking. The 1,800-km pipeline pumps 160m³ of oil an hour. Refineries in Zambia were shut down because of the disruption and officials there expressed fears of a crippling oil shortage, IANA-AP reports. Oil company sources in Lusaka said that because of panic buying this week many petrol stations had run dry and oil companies had been unable to fulfill orders for hundreds of thousands of litres of diesel, THE HERALD Africa News Service reports. However, they expected the situation to return to normal quickly following the re-opening of the Ndola refinery yesterday morning. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 p 4]

PIPELINE TO ZAMBIA REPAIRED--The Tazama pipeline, which stopped operations 2 weeks ago after being damaged by fire last Monday [as heard] has resumed the pumping of crude oil to Zambia. Zambian-based Tazama engineers battled round the clock for 2 days repairing the damaged section of the line 18 km from Dar es Salaam within Tanzania. Tazama general manager Mr (Friday Ndlovu) said in a telexed message to the head office in Lusaka that pumping operations had resumed after repairing the damaged part of the pipeline last night. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD/CA]

CSO: 4420

NETO: ALL DUE ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN KUANDO-KUBANGO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, arrived yesterday in Menongue for a working visit.

A large party and government delegation is accompanying the revolutionary leader on this, his second trip to Kuando-Kubango within 2 weeks.

Thousands upon thousands of people greeted President Neto on his arrival, on the route from the airport to the center of the city. Enlightened by his speech during the popular rally held last 28 July, the people carried signs bearing such slogans as "The Most Important Task Is To Resolve the People's Problems."

Repeatedly shouting "Neto! Neto! Neto!", the people hailed the revolutionary leader, showing their admiration that he had kept his promise to return. "We are going to work more here," he had said at the rally, after stating that "our party and our government must pay more attention to the problems of Kuando-Kubango."

The delegation accompanying the president includes Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau; Maria Mambo Cafe, of the Central Committee; Manuel Pacavira, member of the Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Fernando Muteka, minister of transportation and communications; Oil Minister Jorge Morais (Monty); Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy), minister of provincial coordination; Bras da Silva, minister of construction and housing; Beto Van-Dunem, home trade minister; Mariano Garcia (Puku), member of the Central Committee and vice minister of the interior; Germano Gomes, vice minister of agriculture; Julio de Almeida (Juju), vice minister of transportation; Artur Pestana (Pepetela), vice minister of education; and Assuncao do Rosario, secretary of state for social affairs.

"We Are Going To Work Here"

In his previous trip to Menongue, Comrade President Neto announced decisions that will mean changes in the province, aimed at promoting solutions for the people's problems.

"Some of our government ministers," he said, "will have to remain here to solve the people's problems. They will stay for 1, 2 or 3 months," he advised, "but they will have to reach a real understanding of the problems we are experiencing in Kuando-Kubango Province."

He concluded; "I am also going to spend some more time with the comrades."

Isolated from the decision centers, Kuando-Kubango Province has not developed very far in terms of national reconstruction. Problems of access roads, transportation, building, agriculture, health, trade and supplies take on aspects that are not observed in the prosperous provinces.

The existence of a long border with Namibia, which is illegally occupied by racist South Africa, has created a sensitive political and military situation, which requires the constant vigilance of our defense and security forces and people's organizations.

The presence of large South African military forces close to the border has resulted in a climate of tension, aggravated by the attempted infiltration of puppet groups who are enlisted and supplied by the racists.

However, the dauntless FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] have not allowed these violations of our national territory to go unpunished. The FAPLA play a valuable role in Kuando-Kubango, because the soldiers sometime assume tasks that are the responsibility of the administrative officials.

6362

CSO: 4401

COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION APPROVES STATE BUDGET

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Aug 79 p 1

/Text/ The law pertaining to the national budget for 1979 was approved yesterday by the Council of the Revolution, the secretariat of this organism announced in a communique which reached this newspaper last night. The Council of the Revolution analyzed "in depth and extensively" the economic and financial situation of the country, which has already been the subject of a resolution by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Under the chairmanship of comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, the 34th session of the Council of the Revolution reviewed the "salient aspects of our domestic and foreign policy," as was announced in the communique. The Council of the Revolution met following the 4th ordinary session of the MPLA-Labor Party's central committee.

The meeting of the Council of the Revolution, the "supreme organ of state power" as long as the People's Assembly has not been elected, were attended by the members of the party's central committee, the minister of defense, the chief of the general staff of the FAPLA /Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola/, the national political director and other officials of these organisms designated by the chief of state. Members of the Council of the Revolution are also the members of the government designated by the political Bureau, no more than three non-members of the central committee, provincial commissioners chosen by the chief of state, regional military commanders and representatives from the national directorates of the JMPLA /Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola/, the OMA /Organization of Angolan Women/ and the ODP /expansion unknown/. The latter are designated by the Political Bureau.

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

BETTER CONTROL TO NEUTRALIZE DIVISIONIST ACTIVITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] "In the history of the MPLA-Labor Party, this is the first experiment in control, the purpose of which is to foster the unity and political purity of the party, combating every type of disregard and distortion of the political lines drafted at the time of the First Congress." The statement is that of Lt Col Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), alternate member of the Political Bureau, delivered during the closing speech of the first national meeting of the Central Control Commission.

The importance of the commission's work was made clear by the speaker, who exhorted the members not to lose their "sensitivity" in the course of the struggle to implement the directives of the higher echelons of the party. He added that the task would not always be easy.

Speaking about unity and political purity, Alexandre Rodrigues, who is coordinator of the commission, warned that from now on "all demonstrations of divisionism will no longer be tolerated.

"In the history of the MPLA-Labor Party," he declared, "there have been crises. Although we saw them as imperialist maneuvers, they might have grown larger if measures had not been taken to neutralize them. In each of these crises we paid dearly for our liberalism." The continuous functioning of the Control Commission after this meeting will enable the party to adhere more strictly to an ideological base. It constitutes a valuable step in putting the party's statutory standards into actual daily practice and in combating any violation of those standards.

"For want of control," Rodrigues concluded, "several directives issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee have not been fully implemented by party and government organs.

"From now on," he advised, "the Central Control Commission will make every effort to see that the directives are implemented."

Control Meeting Supports Resolutions of Party and President

A document containing all the conclusions of the participants in this national meeting of the Control Commission will be presented for evaluation at the next plenary session of the party's Central Committee, which should meet very soon.

A motion was drafted and approved, supporting "unconditionally the recent measures taken by Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto to remodel the state apparatus."

The document unreservedly supports the revolutionary leader's speeches in Kuando-Kubango and Huila Provinces, as well as the guidelines issued by the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the party with respect to national and international politics.

The last item in the motion repudiates the maneuvers of the imperialist countries with respect to the Zimbabwean problem. The Zimbabweans' interests have been passed over in favor of an illegal government, managed by Smith's colonial minority and some traitors who have abandoned the people's struggle.

It is noted that the Central Control Commission did not meet sooner because it was faced with innumerable difficulties. The major obstacle, the shortage of militant cadres at the provincial level, has only now been overcome.

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRG--Bonn, 16 Aug--The Federal Republic of Germany announced today in Bonn the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Angola. The governments of both countries expressed their wish to initiate "relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect," according to a communique by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG. It should be noted that establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was a necessary prerequisite for EEC financial assistance to Angola. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 79 p 8]

PIONEER YOUTH TO CUBA--A total of 168 Angolan pioneers left last night for Cuba where they will remain for a few years to complete their secondary education. They were accompanied by two "vehicular language" professors who will remain with them in Cuba to orient them and teach this subject. The pioneers who left for Cuba are originally from the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Cabinda, Mexico and Zaire. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Aug 79 p 2]

NEW PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER APPOINTED--Comrade Major Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), provisional member of the MPLA-Labor Party central committee, was appointed Mocamedes provincial commissioner by the chief of state. The position had been open since the death of comrade Major Marcelino Dias, who had been recently appointed by President Agostinho Neto. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Aug 79 p 1]

USSR MERCHANT MARINE COOPERATION--Angolan Minister of Transportation and Communications Faustino Muteka left Luanda yesterday for Moscow. The Angolan official, accompanied by officials of his Ministry, will meet with Soviet authorities on issues pertaining to the cooperation between our two countries in the field of merchant marine. Comrade Faustino Muteka will then pay courtesy visits to the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Poland. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Aug 79 p 2]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--A delegation from the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by comrade Dobri Yanko Chobanov, assistant chief of the Organization

Department of the party's central committee arrived yesterday in the capital of the country for a 6-day working visit. Other members of the delegation include the assistant chief of the department of agitation and propaganda Dimitur Dimitrov, Mikhail Cholakov and Dimitur Nikolov, instructors at the department of organization, propaganda and agitation. During its visit in Angola, the delegation will meet with officials of the party and government, of the information sector of the DEPPI [presumably, Department of Political and Ideological Education], and of the party's urban committee of Luanda. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Aug 79 p 2]

SECURITY OFFICIALS' TRAVELS VETOED--The comrade deputy minister of state security has dismissed "comrade captain Carlos Jorge from his post of operations chief of the former DISA [Directorate of Security and Intelligence]." Another communique signed by comrade Lourenco Ferreira (Diandengue), member of the central committee, announces that "as of today all trips abroad by comrades working for the department of state security that have not been expressly approved by the deputy minister of state security are forbidden." All requests previously submitted are suspended. "In order to put an end to certain situations which disturb the performance of duties," the deputy minister of state security issued another communique which expressly forbids "the entrance into the offices of the state security department to persons not connected with it without previous authorization." The violation of these rules will be punished with disciplinary action," the communique adds. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Aug 79 p 1]

CSO: 4401

BENIN

BRIEFS

JUMP SCHOOL TRAINEES--On 18 August Deputy Chief of Staff Barthelemy Ohouens presided at graduation of a hundred airborne troops who completed a 12-month training course at Bembereke Training Center. [Cotonou EHUZU in French 21 Aug 79 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL--Brazzaville, 14 Aug ACI--Colonel Denis Sassou-N'guesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president of the republic, head of state and president of the Council of Ministers, yesterday morning held an audience with His Excellency Mr Ragnan Petri, the Swedish ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo. The latter, who is to leave our country, came to bid farewell to the head of state. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 14 Aug 79 p 3 AB]

ANGOLAN DIPLOMAT DEPARTS--Brazzaville, 13 Aug, ACI--Before leaving Congo, the Angolan charge d'affaires in our country, Mr Fernando Ndombele Mbala, met the Ideology and Education Department head, Comrade Jean Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya. On the occasion of the departure of the Angolan diplomat, both men congratulated each other on the fraternal links existing between the Congolese Workers Party and the MPLA, the Angolan Workers Party. [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 3 Aug 79 p 2 AB]

LIBERIAN, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADORS--Brazzaville, 11 Aug, ACI--Colonel Denis Sassou-N'guesso, president of the Congolese Republic, yesterday received Mr Georges Wawalas, the new Liberian ambassador to our country, and Mr Sysislave Votsik, the new Yugoslav ambassador to Congo. Both diplomats presented their credentials to the head of state. At the end of the ceremony the Liberian ambassador told the press that he had been impressed by the president's frankness and by the interest he took in the problems of all Africa. [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 11 Aug 79 (no page number given) AB]

CSO: 4400

ELF-RC CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS STATUS OF ERITREAN REVOLUTION

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 23-29 Aug 79 p 9

[Interview with ELF-RC Chairman Ahmad Muhammad Nasir, in Baghdad, by 'Abd-al-Hadi Mahfuz: "No to Federalism With Ethiopia; Yes to a Peaceful Solution"]

[Text] AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI met with the chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council [ELF-RC], Mr Ahmad Muhammad Nasir, in Baghdad where Nasir was leading a delegation from the ELF sent to meet with officials in the Iraqi leadership. The following conversation took place between us:

[Question] What is the status of the Eritrean revolution?

[Answer] In 1978, the Ethiopian regime began preparing for a large-scale military campaign to eliminate the Eritrean revolution, or failing that, to weaken it and then impose the solutions it deems appropriate for the Eritrean problem. In accordance with this plan, an army of 90,000 troops reinforced with tanks, rocket launchers and aircraft, was mobilized on the Eritrean-Ethiopian border.

In contrast, our preoccupation with this policy at the international level was our assertion of the importance of following a democratic process to solve the Eritrean problem peacefully rather than pursuing the policy of violence which the Ethiopian regime has promoted. We were not motivated to follow this course because we felt weak or incapable of carrying on a confrontation. Our revolution enjoys the support of the masses, who have lessons and examples drawn from their experience in an armed struggle which has lasted 17 years. Rather, we proceeded from the conviction that a policy of violence would not serve Ethiopia in the final analysis. This was confirmed by the chairman of the Ethiopian regime, Mengistu Haile Marian, when he announced at the beginning of the campaign that Ethiopia had lost 32,000 militiamen, 3,000 regular troops and \$4 billion in Eritrea from February 1975 to June 1978. These resources would have been better spent on the development of Ethiopia itself. If we add

to this the fact that the campaign was a failure, the assumption is that this would have convinced the Ethiopian regime to solve the Eritrean problem peacefully and give the Eritrean people the right to complete self-determination without any restrictions or conditions. But instead of listening to this objective opinion, the Ethiopian regime adopted a policy of violence under the delusion that it could achieve its goals. Faced with this situation, the revolution was forced to take a position of confrontation.

[Question] What point has national unity among the groups in the Eritrean revolution reached? And what are the facts about the clashes which occur from time to time?

[Answer] I don't want to go into the experiences we have gone through in the past. But I would like to deal with our conviction of the importance of unity as a basic condition for achieving victory over the Ethiopian enemy, who seeks to impose permanent occupation on our land. In accordance with this principle, the ELF-RC reached agreement with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] on the following points:

1. The adoption of a single military strategy to be implemented by the Army of the Revolution composed of the forces of the two organizations.
2. Joint action in the information, economic, social and other fields.
3. The establishment of joint councils for the organizations of the revolution.
4. Working toward the creation of suitable political climates to hold a unification conference from which would spring a single democratic national organization.

The fact of the matter is that there is no fighting going on in the Eritrean arena. The confrontation is between the Eritrean revolution and the Ethiopian regime, especially in view of the fact that we reject fighting as a matter of principle except in self-defense and in circumstances which impose themselves.

[Question] Are Cuban and Russian forces present alongside the Ethiopian forces in Eritrea?

[Answer] First of all, we do not conceal the existence of relations between Cuba and either the Soviet Union on the one hand or Ethiopia on the other. We have played no part in such relations to the extent that they are the result of the wishes of the two countries involved. What concerns us as Eritreans, however, is that these relations not be opposed to our national aspirations. In our dealings with these states, we proceed on this basis. Soviet weapons are confronting us alongside American weapons, while Cuba has asserted over and over again that it is for a peaceful solution and has not moved any troops into Eritrea.

[Question] What has happened with the peaceful solution? Is there international participation in this sphere?

[Answer] All that the Eritrean revolution has put forward is our belief in the necessity of ending the Eritrean-Ethiopian struggle on the basis of a just, democratic and peaceful solution which takes into consideration the right of self-determination and participation in negotiations without conditions from the two sides. However, the Ethiopian regime's response to this proposal was shelling and a military advance under the delusion that this would enable it to impose the solution it deems appropriate. As for the international level, we believe that world public opinion is on the side of a peaceful settlement, irrespective of the relationship of a particular state with Ethiopia, or its view on creating a peaceful solution. Many countries throughout the world have exhorted Ethiopia to pursue a judicious policy rather than violence, but Mengistu has refused. However, we believe that his failure to achieve a settlement militarily may convince governing circles in Ethiopia of the absurdity of a military solution and the necessity of adopting a peaceful solution, despite the fact that this has not materialized publicly as of yet.

[Question] Would you consent to a federal solution with Ethiopia?

[Answer] In short, no.

[Question] Do you feel that Arabs have neglected you?

[Answer] We value the aid which the Arab states have given us. However, it does not meet the needs of the Eritrean revolution, although the aid we received during the period of Haile Selassie's government was enough to enable us to realize many accomplishments with our situation the way it was at that time.

8591

CSO: 4402

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES MOOD OF ERITREANS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Aug 79 p 27

[Article by Dan Connell]

[Text] Ayn (Eritrea)--At 7 am we unpacked our two camels and spread out under the sparse shade of a thorny acacia tree to brew tea and to rest for the day.

After 18 years of war, Eritreans are as determined as ever to win their independence. Russian bombs and rockets won't stop them, reports Dan Connell.

During the next two hours a series of camel caravans plodded past in the dry riverbed, laden with the curved wooden poles of the Eritrean nomads' huts and topped with brilliantly coloured, matted straw canopies decorated with bright red or blue crosses to announce recent marriages.

The national guerrillas of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) with whom I was traveling make it a practice not to move by day due to the ever-present threat of bombing by Ethiopia's Russian-supplied MiG jet fighters.

But the families walking past us were migrating inland from the parched Red Sea coastal plains to seasonal farms in the interior highlands, where rain is now falling.

Shortly after 9 o'clock we heard the two fighter aircraft buzz overhead. "They're going to bomb the people," said Goltom Askadoon, my 20-year-old guerrilla escort on this seven-week tour of the Eritrean war zone.

I was skeptical. There was no mistaking the processions for anything but civilians.

Seconds later we heard the first explosion. Then, close behind, another sharp blast echoing off the barren rocky hills. For six to seven minutes we listened to the sudden, shrieking dives as bombs and rockets peppered the dry wash ahead of us.

When we reached the site of the attack we found a pool of blood in the sand. Nearby lay a twisted steel bomb fragment with Russian letters engraved upon it.

"They were on us in a moment," explained Saleh Mohammed Ali, the 20-year-old bridegroom of one of the wounded women. "They passed us on both sides and turned around to bomb us before we could hide."

"Why bomb civilians," I asked my companions afterwards. "To terrorise the people, to turn them against us," he said.

Again and again on my journey through Eritrea I asked civilians the question: "Wouldn't you rather see the war come to an end after these 18 years of fighting, no matter who wins?" The answers were the same. "No!" one old man told me. "The fighters are our children. It is our war, too."

He was a shopkeeper in Afabet until last February, when it was reoccupied by the Ethiopian forces.

In the town of Fische, 20 miles from Asmara, I posed the question to Dahab Zereghaber, a 48-year-old widow who lost a thriving restaurant business in another town due to the war.

Throughout repeated random interviews, a fierce Eritrean nationalism seemed to eclipse all yearnings for peace and to cross ideological and class lines.

"This is our land," said Nur Humedai, a 75-year-old peasant who pounded the ground with his hand-hewn walking stick. "We don't want everyone else's land, just our own. Even if Russia and Cuba help Ethiopia, we will fight until there is only one man left."

CSO: 4420

ARMY DESERTERS TELL OF HEAVY LOSSES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] Sahel, Eritrea.—Fourteen soldiers of the Ethiopian army sat in a semi-circle on the sandy river bank facing the guerrilla fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

Two others lay shivering with malaria under a nearby tree. "I hate fighting," said one 24-year-old member of Ethiopia's peasant militia. "I said to myself, 'let it be.' When my chance came, I left the frontline."

The 16 men were deserters from the army who had left their posts in the embattled Red Sea territory of Eritrea within the past three weeks.

Promised safe conduct to neighbouring Sudan by the Eritrean guerrillas, they spoke ruefully of the costly victories won by the Ethiopian forces late last year. And they described a military stalemate since then which has left the rank and file of the army frightened and demoralized.

They said they were considering joining the militia through local peasant associations and sent here to fight for K15 a month. Half of this, they said, was taken from them as a compulsory contribution to the "call of the motherland."

They came from all over

Ethiopia and have been at the frontline for the past 13 months, since the opening of the government's all-out campaign to regain control of Eritrea, a strategic coastal territory which has been fighting for independence for 18 years.

The men calmly described spectacular and sometimes tragic military exchanges in which hundreds and occasionally thousands of the countrymen were killed by the elusive guerrillas.

A 19-year-old peasant from Tigray province told of his experience in the battle of Elabared last November when his 400-man unit met a force of the EPLF.

Groups of herdsmen appeared on both flanks and soon the Ethiopians were surrounded, according to his account. Abruptly, the shepherds took out guns to join the battle and within two hours, only 140 of his countrymen remained alive, he said.

Another 30-year-old peasant from Wollega recounted the virtual annihilation of the 508th tank force (10,000 men in five

brigades) in fighting five months ago near the EPLF-held town of Nakfa where another campaign is under way today.

He said he watched a 500-man force of the elite flame brigade and a 500-man battalion of the peasant militia enter the battle. Only 80 of the militia men and 14 of the regular soldiers returned, he said.

The Ethiopian soldiers predictably complained about their treatment by the Ethiopian government and praised the EPLF, but the specific content of their statement appeared to bear out their charges.

They spoke of seeing many of their fellow soldiers suffering canal bleeding from diarrhoea for which they claimed they received no medicine. They said they had seen others die of thirst in the sunbaked Red Sea coastal plains while their officers scoffed at their complaints.

Asked why they left their posts, four men cited listening to the EPLF's radio programme "Voice of the masses" which is broadcast

daily in three Eritrean languages and thrice weekly in the Ethiopian language of Amharic.

The deserters said that they were forbidden by their officers to hear the guerrilla radio, but they managed to do so secretly.

Two men said they had been encouraged by Eritrean civilians while drinking Sewa (the local beer) in bars in the towns.

All 16 said they had seen fellow soldiers and officers executed by the Ethiopian command for minor opposition or criticism of the war, and they cited fear of repression as the factor motivating them to consider escape.

"I was speaking to a friend about the fighting at Nakfa," said one peasant soldiers. "The cadre came and grabbed me. The next morning it was my turn to keep guard, but they told me to pass it to another one and rest for the day.

"Suddenly a battle started" he went on. "When it was finished, I slept. But I understood that they were going to kill me, so blindly I escaped. Zana/Reuter

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

INTERNATIONAL LABOR MEETING ENDS

Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The international meeting which has been going on in Addis Ababa to draft an agenda for next year's meeting of international labour unions, which will express solidarity with the freedom struggle in southern Africa, ended today with a message of congratulations to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Namibian National Labor Union, the South African Workers Congress, the Zimbabwe Workers Congress, the African Labor Unions Unity Organization, the International Labor Federation and the All-Ethiopian Trade Union. The meeting had been under way since last Tuesday.

In its message to Comrade Chairman Mengistu the meeting said the present revolution in the country and the policies pursued by the government are good examples to be followed by the entire African continent and struggling, oppressed peoples in general. Saying that Ethiopia is one of the foremost forces struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, the meeting admired the assistance being given to the freedom struggle in southern Africa by the revolutionary government of Ethiopia and its solidarity with the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

The international meeting to express solidarity with the struggling peoples of southern Africa will be held in Addis Ababa in March next year. The meeting expressed the hope that the forthcoming international meeting will unify all the forces fighting racism and the rule of oppression in southern Africa. In a joint communique the meeting called on African workers to strengthen their unity and intensify their struggle and noted that this is important for the broader international unity of workers in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in southern Africa.

In its joint communique, the meeting, which was sponsored by the All-Ethiopia Trade Union, noted that it had discussed several major issues. Among the issues discussed were the freedom struggle in southern Africa and the role of labor unions on this issue and their contribution to the struggle; the

assistance being given to racist governments by international imperialist multinational companies, and imperialism's conspiracies to establish puppet governments in Zimbabwe and Namibia. The meeting also noted the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of international labor movements and called on international workers to boycott ships and aircraft to and from South Africa. The meeting added that the immediate implementation of this is of great concern.

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

ALLEGED XENOPHOBIA (by Makaya)--Really, when I heard our Makaya of honor decide that we Gabonese were also going to do whatever we could to help the small Asian children, I was gratified. Every day foreign newspapers try to make us ashamed and proclaim everywhere that we are xenophobic, racist, sectarian. But in the last analysis this Indochinese story shows at least two things in Gabon. First, that the number of aliens here such as Thais and Malaysians is even excessive. Thus, we react with a feeling of fear and shun too large numbers. Those who provoke palaver forget that the Gabonese people total only 1 million, that our Equatorial Guinean brothers here exceed 80,000, that our European friends number more than 30,000, that other Africans, Hausas and Mamadous, exceed 40,000. Despite all this we continue to open our arms to the Biafran and Indochinese children to prove that hospitality is not dead. This is the second lesson of history. For us at least. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Jul 79 p 1] 2662

CSO: 4400

PLAN TO TAP ARMED FORCES RESOURCES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Aug 79 p 1

[Excerpt] A major plan is underway to turn the Ghana Armed Forces into a viable productive institution for large-scale farming, construction of military barracks, roads, bridges and clinics.

Under the revolutionary plan all redundant, unproductive and unemployed civilians will also be mobilized on a net-work of state farms to be established throughout the country.

Flight-Lt Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman of the AFRC, announced this yesterday at Koforidua when he addressed an unprecedented large crowd of chiefs and people.

He observed that "a great number of government offices are overburdened with people who do virtually nothing but do eat.

"When the time comes for all such people to be sent to the farms," Flt-Lt Rawlings warned: "Please be prepared to follow the Forces to the farms and other productive sectors."

The Chairman envisaged that the next three to four years would be "hard times" for the country and advised the people not to waver but to stand firm behind the Revolution and always insist on their rights after discharging their obligations.

Flt-Lt Rawlings appealed to all those Ghanaians who fled the country before and after June 4 to neighbouring African countries, Europe and America to return home and help in the national reconstruction.

CSO: 4420

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF PILGRIMS TO MECCA DECREED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] The Government has directed that with immediate effect, the number of Ghanaian Moslems for the annual Hajj Pilgrimage to Mecca should be limited to 500 persons, including officials.

Consequently, no Moslem who has ever made the Hajj pilgrimage would be allowed to undertake another pilgrimage in future.

The AFRC has also scrapped forthwith, the vetting of Ghanaian passport holders by the Ghana Muslim Representative Council.

In the opinion of the AFRC, since the immigration authorities, passport officials, security agencies and the Saudi Embassy in Ghana do vet applicants, vetting by the GMRC "is unnecessary and open to abuses".

It ordered that prior consideration should be given to all those who could not make the pilgrimage last year, when considering applicants for this year's Hajj.

A statement issued by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council yesterday accepting the recommendations of the committee of enquiry into irregularities in the Ghana Airways Airtours Company Limited said the directive "may only be reverted if Ghana's foreign exchange situation improves and the Government directs otherwise".

The statement said that in taking these decisions the AFRC was mindful of its commitment to religious freedom and of the fact that every genuine Moslem "must make the Hajj at least once in his lifetime".

The Council therefore believes that 500 pilgrims each year, spread over the years, should be able to cover all practising Moslems wishing to make pilgrimage.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

STUDENT UNION DEMANDS--The National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) has called for direct workers' representation on commissions of inquiry set up to investigate charges against corrupt officials. Directing the call to the AFRC, the NUGS said: "This will give these commissions a more revolutionary and worker-character which is infinitely better than their present slow and bureaucratic character." [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Aug 79 p 8]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PRC, EEC DELEGATIONS—An important PRC trade union delegation arrived yesterday in Conakry, invited by the National Confederation of Guinean Workers (CNTG). As chief of the delegation, Han Ronghua, vice-president of the PRC trade union federation, transmitted to his Guinean counterparts the militant greetings of PRC workers. He also expressed the wish that this Sino-Guinean meeting, which is taking place at the highest level of the workers' organization, will yield positive results. In another development, deputy director general Wirsing, of the programs of the commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) also arrived yesterday in our country. Leading a five-member delegation from the EEC, Wirsing was received by the chief of cabinet of the prime minister, Comrade Maurice Camara and his close collaborators. [Excerpts] [Conakry HOROYA in French 11 Jul 79 p 5]

CSO: 4400

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

FRENCH ARMORED CARS--The Ivorian Army will receive 6 VAB's [armored recon vehicle] (vehicule de l'avant blindé) made by SMS Saviem-Creusot Loire (France), equipped with a 20mm AA two-gun turret manufactured by Electronique Marcel Dassault and Hispano-Suiza. [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French August 1979 p 12]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

LOCUST CONTROL--The minister of agriculture, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, has said here in Nairobi that Kenya attaches great importance to the fight against both desert and re. locusts, because our country lies in the middle of the areas of locust invasion. The minister said this when he opened the ninth governing council of the International Red Locust Control Organization for central and southern Africa in Nairobi today. The minister said that, being in the danger of being atrack [as heard] of both south and north, this country has therefore been supporting the organizations which are working toward the control of locusts. Mr Nyagah said that there is need for more personnel and equipment if the locust menace is going to be controlled. He added that there was a need for those countries which were threatened by this scourge to be ready every time and fight against the danger instead of waiting till the problem has already started. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD/EA]

CANADIAN AID--The vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and the minister of state for the Canadian International Development Agency, Senator Martial Asselin, today signed an agreement for the release of \$5.5 million aid to Kenya. The money is for the Njoro plant-breeding station in southwest Kenya. The project is designed to reinforce Kenya's wheat-breeding capacity to enable the country to meet her increased demand for this service. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD]

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

HAVANA SUMMIT INVITATION--President Tolbert, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, has received an invitation from President Fidel Castro of Cuba to attend the 6th summit of nonaligned nations to be held later this month in Cuba. The invitation was contained in a special message delivered to the president [words indistinct] by Cuban ambassador to Liberia, Mr Alfonso Herrera, who is resident in Freetown, Sierra Leone. President Tolbert told Ambassador Herrera that he was delighted to receive the invitation on his behalf as the chairman of the Organization of African Unity. President Tolbert assured the Cuban ambassador that he will give the invitation his (?friendly) consideration, adding that if possible he will personally attend the summit. [Text] [Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1755 GMT 21 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4420

MACHEL SPEECH COVERS EVERY FACET OF ECONOMY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 79 pp 3-5

[Speech by President Samora Machel at close of augmented session of the Council of Ministers at Maputo on 4 August: "We Must Coordinate Our Forces To Accomplish Our Goals"]

[Excerpts] The chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, made the following speech yesterday in closing the augmented session of the Council of Ministers:

To study the 1979-80 Plan, the Council of Ministers decided to hold an augmented session. For 4 days, about 160 leaders and high-level cadres from party and state agencies participated in this augmented session. They were here to get an overall view of the Plan and become aware of the individual responsibility that each one has in fulfilling the Plan. By participating in the discussion, each one was able to get the identical understanding that can consolidate dispersed efforts. It was a full discussion. There were numerous statements and speeches in plenary sessions and also discussions held in working commissions.

The meeting was preceded by intense effort by the National Planning Commission that extended over several months, an effort based upon studies and discussions held with major productive sectors.

Because we have felt the pulse of our economy, because we are now capable of identifying the main directions of our advance, this meeting went beyond a mere discussion of the 1979-80 period. It revealed the essential fulcrums, the parameters of the Mozambican economy's socialist development.

Significance of 1979-80 Plan

We made a survey of the current situation, which is characterized by widespread recovery of our economy.

In 1974, as a result of looting and the colonial war, as an effect of the defeat it was suffering, the colonial-capitalist system was entirely in ruins, in complete chaos.

Our country was viewed like the fragmented parts of a kaleidoscope. Today, we have the complete picture of a body with its head, its members and all its organs.

This is the result of party action. It is the result of common thinking and common leadership; it is the fruit of Marxist-Leninist analysis of our situation.

Last year, for the first time, we learned how to prepare an economic and social program to guide our activity. This year we are able to make an economic and social plan that includes and really directs the essential sectors of our daily lives. A plan with consistent physical balances, a plan with some scientific rigor, a plan that effectively contains within itself the means to make it binding. A plan with a scientific methodology that will enable ministries and enterprises, economic and social sectors, to carry it out rigorously, with rigorous procedures.

Unquestionably, this plan has important limitations.

The fact is that the National Planning Commission, our economy's general staff, does not yet have the necessary minimum of cadres. The work that was submitted to us results from a superhuman effort that even affected the health of the National Planning Commission staff itself. We must implement the redistribution of cadres in order to assure what is essential, as has already been determined in the program of tasks and timetables resulting from the 3 to 6 July meeting.

Another important limitation of the Plan is its consistency with the nation's financial resources. The lag in this sector may eventually prevent some goals from being reached.

In preparing this Plan, furthermore, it was not possible to communicate as extensively as desired with the enterprises and workers who, in the last analysis, are immediately responsible for its fulfillment. It is difficult to comply with something that is not understood in all its aspects. For this reason we must fully explain the meaning and purpose of this Plan to all workers.

To mention these limitations in preparing the Plan is to indicate how we can improve our work, to locate deficiencies and weaknesses so we can treat them properly.

Working Methods

One of the major points that emerged during our efforts is that of constantly improving our methods, so that they are relevant to the objectives we propose to reach, and especially that they justify and compensate the enormous sacrifices we demand of each cadre, of each worker, of each citizen.

The economy is the principal battlefield for doing away with underdevelopment and building socialism. The national economy is not just the task of so-called economic ministries and enterprises. It is the task of all; it is the task of each one of us.

The sacrifices, the failures and the successes belong to all.

To make or not to make useless sacrifices is of interest to everyone. We must reduce our production costs. They are still very high. We cannot invest 30 contos annually in a hectare that yields 20 contos. Someone has to pay for that deficit of 10 contos. That someone is personified in the taxes we pay, the prices we pay.

Reducing production costs means not diverting workers or means of production from their principal task. The custom of requisitioning persons has arisen.

A sack of potatoes can be requisitioned. But a person is not a sack of potatoes to be requisitioned. Worse yet, the habit has developed of "headquarters" requisitioning persons. "Headquarters" is a building; it is not an official. It is not a manager; it is a building, a location. A certain "headquarters" requisitions a worker for an unspecified time and an undefined task. The place of work continues to pay a person who is not working there. The best workers, the most dedicated, most reliable, the very ones who can be spared the least by their place of work, are always the ones who are requisitioned. They are requisitioned without even consulting the management of the enterprise or the place of work. We want to say clearly that we do not authorize requisitioning persons. We want to say clearly that there are no "headquarters."

There are first party secretaries in the province, in the district, in the locality; there are members of party committee secretariats at various levels that, after consulting with the management of the enterprise or place of work, may request the assistance of this or that party member for a specified period of time and a precise task, always taking into account the necessity of not affecting production. The agency that requests such assistance must pay for that period of work, and not the enterprise or work sector from which he comes.

No one is authorized to stop a train, an aircraft; to delay the arrival or departure of a ship. The train, the aircraft, the ship, the bus, the truck have precise schedules, have goals to meet in transporting passengers and freight.

If there is an emergency, if there are human lives at stake, if there is a national imperative, then a decision to stop or delay a means of transportation must be made by the highest authority in the area. That authority will have to justify his decision to his ranking superiors and take responsibility for it personally if it is wrong.

In seaports and airports, on railway and bus platforms, there is a manager, to whom all agencies existing there are responsible. For example, at an airport, if there is migration, customs, such agencies are there to service traffic, not to delay traffic, not to delay aircraft. When a passenger makes a 12-hour flight to get to our country, how does he feel if it takes 4 more hours for him to get out of the airport? Our airport, instead of being a calling card of our hospitality, becomes a nightmare of bureaucracy.

The boat, the aircraft, the train that leaves late causes great damage to the national economy. We know, for example, what our factory goes through when an order it has placed gets to Mozambique late. Other countries go through the same thing when something they order from us arrives late. And in the future they will prefer to order the product from some other place that guarantees compliance with delivery schedules. The passenger who boards a plane and must make a connection at another airport becomes desperate when he misses the connection because his plane left Mozambique late. For that very reason in the future he will prefer to choose another airline.

Reducing production costs means not leaving merchandise in warehouses for weeks or months.

These many examples illustrate lack of coordination, disorganization, negligence, red tape; they show a failure to centralize authority.

The hammer is part of our party emblem; it appears in nearly all emblems of communist and labor parties, and it has a twofold meaning. It signifies the working class and it signifies its power. In the head of the hammer is concentrated all the force that drives the nail into the hardest wood, that breaks up the most solid rock when force is properly applied to the chisel.

Leadership must concentrate its power as does the head of a hammer.

The more we are able to arrive at a decision with the broad participation of those who are to carry it out--a decision enriched by the contributions of those who in practice will accomplish it--the better the decision arrived at and the better it is carried out. In this process we gain the confidence of cadres and workers in general which, when necessary, brings about complete confidence in a leadership decision that is not arrived at through a process of discussion. Which also makes possible, even when the decision was not reached through discussion, for personnel to be able to understand it and apply it, through the acquired habit of thinking through and analyzing problems. Which leads to creative and proper initiative in complying with decisions. Which, finally, leads to complete identification with and confidence in leadership.

But it is in the head of the hammer, in leadership that power is concentrated. That power cannot be debated, cannot be challenged, cannot be trifled with. Our power, at whatever level, is an expression of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our nation: it must be exercised; it is not a dead letter;

it must make itself felt. Careless work, tardiness--should we find that there are persons in a factory who have been absent from work for 140 days--misappropriation of funds, a poorly-made part, a poorly-repaired vehicle, the truck destroyed by excessive speed or drunken driving, are not a matter for criticism and self-criticism. They are a matter for punishment. In the Constitution of the Republic, in the building of socialism, there is the fundamental principle of "to each according to his work."

Good work is rewarded; bad work is penalized. Wages themselves must reflect the reality of good or bad work. It is not fair that the slow and negligent worker have the same pay as the dedicated and conscientious worker. The enterprise, the work sector must not hesitate to penalize bad work, must not hesitate, if necessary, to discharge the bad worker. The bad worker must not remain unemployed; we do not want to create unemployment. He must be assigned to another place of work, another region, at a lower wage and under the people's control.

Leadership must be exercised politically, administratively and technically. The political line must be adhered to by the manager of the work place so that he can understand his job, so he can get all his associates to do the job that each of them is responsible for in the process of creating our nation's wealth. Administrative leadership must be exercised in such a way as to assure compliance with the timetables and tasks required by the Plan, in a way to reward or penalize the work done. Technical leadership is inseparable from political and administrative leadership because it is what assures the necessary scientific rigor in meeting established goals and guarantees creative initiative while avoiding anarchical spontaneity. It is what assures coordinated effort and prevents dispersion of attention.

Ministries and agencies equivalent to ministries are the instruments of highest state leadership in their respective sector. Leadership implies decisionmaking. Continual delay in making decisions is incompatible with proper leadership. Decisionmaking that is not politically and scientifically based is also incompatible with proper leadership. Delay in making decisions seems to be characteristic of certain sectors. It seems to be characteristic of certain sectors to bottle up decisions for months, if not for years. We say "bottle up" because that is the practical result of delay: to block work. The examples are numerous. They extend from contracts that lie for months waiting to be approved to the failure to reply to proposals received. Delay causes extremely serious damage to the national economy. We can refuse a proposal, we can ask for more details, but not to respond or to take months to respond simply transmits an image of negligence, indifference, lack of reliability, lack of courtesy.

It indicates, in practical terms, incapacity for leadership. Delay in hiring a technical person seriously harms an enterprise and also affects the very organization of that technician's life, who cannot spend months waiting for a reply while he has to feed his wife and children and pay the rent on his house.

Members of the Council of Ministers are personally responsible. They are the highest leaders of their sector, they are the highest expression of power in the sector they direct. The national directors are their direct collaborators, their delegates and hence representatives of state power in their specific spheres.

Power is not fragmented. Power is not made up of grains of sand, arbitrarily separate.

Leadership of a sector is not exercised independently of other sectors. Each place of work is not a Bantustan [semi-independent enclave], we repeat. The manager of a workplace must have a view of the overall national economy, of the nation's potentialities and resources.

That means that decisions must be preceded by prompt investigations. Decisions, to be correct, must be based upon a correct knowledge of conditions. Partial views, fragmentary knowledge lead to incorrect and damaging decisions. For that reason, at the central level, at the level of each ministry, at the level of each province, at the level of each provincial directorate, at the level of each enterprise, we must work together, know the connections between our sector and the other sectors, know how we can combine our isolated efforts into a unified force. That means we must be able to build the hammer with a powerful and solid head and a long handle so we can crush underdevelopment.

Existence of many enterprises still under the Administrative Commissions, and even certain enterprises theoretically private but in practice abandoned by their proprietors, requires our state to make decisions promptly. The Administrative Commissions, set up under terms of Decree-Law 16/75, were a temporary solution to neutralize effects of sabotage and neglect of enterprises by their proprietors. Financial recovery of these companies, as determined by the Third FRELIMO Congress, requires simultaneously revision of these companies' statutes, their integration into the nationalized sector and installation of management with effective powers. Likewise, we must normalize the situation of enterprises theoretically private but in practice abandoned by their proprietors and that survive only through the effort made by the ministries responsible for them and their growing indebtedness to the State Bank.

Private companies that operate properly should be supported by the various state and financial agencies in such a way as to assure accomplishment of the tasks assigned to them within the framework of the Plan.

That means that in all enterprises and sectors of work there must be effective management that exercises power effectively. This does not mean that we advocate dictatorship by owners or managers. It does mean that proper operation of enterprises must be assured and for this real management must exist, functioning with the work methods that are proper for us and are consistent with the class nature of our power.

Domestic division of labor is complementary to international division of labor.

International economic relations are indispensable, essential for development of our nation; they also constitute our nation's contribution to the progress of humanity.

The political and ideological unity already established with other socialist countries should be rapidly complemented by economic unity.

Development of mutually advantageous economic and commercial relations with neighboring countries, notably the Front-Line nations, is an important axis in our work.

There are numerous relations of economic complementarity; there are undeniable bonds determined by geography and history. The effort already exerted by the joint commissions with Tanzania, Zambia and Angola point toward greater cooperation, better measurement of accomplishments that each one of us is undertaking, within the perspective of the vast market that southern, eastern and central Africa represent. Bilateral joint commissions will have to be supplemented in the future by multilateral commissions.

Geographic proximity and political friendship with other neighboring countries, such as Madagascar, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, must be consolidated in the economic field. Neighborliness with Malawi and the Comoro Islands requires a better physical acquaintanceship for the purpose of advantageous cooperation in the common fight against underdevelopment.

There are countries in our region with different social systems. It is our responsibility, as a socialist nation, to support peace, peaceful coexistence, detente and good-neighborly relations among countries with different and even opposing social systems. The People's Republic of Mozambique, as a socialist nation, has always held very high the banner of peace and cooperation among peoples, which is simultaneously the banner of solidarity with the just struggle of oppressed peoples.

We are open to development of economic and commercial relations with all countries, regardless of their social systems. We are open to mutually advantageous cooperation with the enterprises of other nations. As a socialist country, we do not fear cooperation with the private enterprises of other countries. Within the framework of state enterprises and joint enterprises we can one and another find mutual advantage. We need technology; we need financing. We have the resources, the capacity to work, the organization and the geographic location. We have, above all, the awareness of what we want and how we want it.

We refuse to be the eternal providers of raw materials; we refuse to accept continuation of the old colonial arrangement, even if it is wearing new clothes. We refuse to participate in a subordinate position in the

international division of labor, to constantly pay more for the finished products we buy and constantly sell more cheaply the product of our own labor. We refuse to sell the ore and keep the hole in the ground, or to be the new center of marginal or polluting industries.

We wish to work with all, as long as they respect our principles, their actions are made within the framework of our Plan and there is effective mutual advantage.

For a better offensive in the international context, it is especially important that the Foreign Trade Ministry, the Bank of Mozambique and the foreign-trade enterprises become more operational, more dynamic, more active in the international market. It is necessary to have the flexibility to intervene at the opportune and precise moment. It is necessary to learn how and when to act more quickly and efficiently.

We must develop our relations with international and economic agencies of the United Nations family. We must foster our acquaintanceship and relations with the economic agencies of capitalist countries.

The Next Decade

During the coming year the time periods of many goals of the Economic and Social Directives will be completed. By June 1980 the National Planning Commission must submit the Prospective Plan that will visualize what we must accomplish by 1990, leading to establishment of the 1981-85 medium-term Plan and establishment of current annual Plans.

Fundamental concepts were born in our discussion.

We know that at this moment, without accounting for production meant for self-consumption, gross national product is about 70 million contos. How are we going to arrive at 1990? What should the life of Mozambicans be like in 1990?

We must arrive at 1990 with a developed industry, with a basic industry in operation, with agriculture relatively mechanized. By 1990 the problems of food, clothing, shoes, unemployment, illiteracy, endemic diseases that decimate our people must be resolved and overcome.

The 1980-90 decade is the decade of our nation's radical transformation. In 1990, when we celebrate the 15th anniversary of our victory, when we celebrate the 15th anniversary of the victory of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique, we can no longer picture ourselves as a developing nation in the current sense of the word. We must be developing toward advanced socialism.

We will no longer be a developing nation in the sense of still trying to put an end to underdevelopment, poverty and hunger.

That requires creating conditions for reaching the intended level of development. That means profoundly altering our nation's productive structure. Victory is prepared; victory is organized. The victory of socialism is a victory of science; it is prepared and organized scientifically. The Plan is the instrument of the scientific organization of this victory.

We said, and correctly, that agriculture is the base of our development and industry is its dynamic factor, and heavy industry is its decisive factor. This is not just a statement based upon spontaneity or copied models. It is based upon scientific analysis of our situation, with the objective of permanently raising the welfare of our working classes, the creators of socialist society, of wealth and of history.

Our agricultural development is based upon small and large projects, upon small and large efforts. Our development is based especially upon organization and mobilization of the peasant, upon correct organization and mobilization of the rural workers, upon development of their scientific and technical knowledge, upon identification of their mentality with that of the working class.

The end of the next decade must see the family sector completely organized into cooperatives; urbanization, socialization, relative mechanization of agriculture must be completed. The next decade must complete the process of the communal villages, founded upon socialist property and production.

In the decade that is beginning we shall have to commercialize our citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, avocado pears, mangoes, and so forth, for consumption and export. We shall have to increase our production of meat, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and chickens, so we can eat them and sell them.

We have great projects. We have already begun the project of the Limpopo Valley and Incomati.

The next decade will see accomplishment of the Angonia project.

The Save, Lurio, Lugenda and Montepuez valley projects and, above all, the gigantic Zambeze Valley project have yet to be accomplished.

Carrying out each of these projects will require massive investments, gigantic efforts, not only of work but also of learning. They--any one of them--will lead to a substantial improvement, a radical change, in the level and quality of our lives.

For these projects to be accomplished, our industry must develop extraordinarily. These projects indicate to us the principal tasks of industry.

We cannot irrigate without energy. Electrification of our Center-North and South is essential for meeting the needs of agriculture. We must domesticate the "white elephant" that is Cabora Bassa. That "elephant" must give our

agriculture and our industry the "ivory" that is represented by electrical energy and irrigation, which in turn will produce even more electrical energy and irrigation. The next decade must see the Center-North enter into operation, through construction of numerous dams for irrigation and electrification.

To meet these agricultural projects' needs for fertilizers we must build up the chemical industry. Carbochemistry and petrochemistry, based upon known reserves, and survey and commercialization of guano deposits are requirements of our agricultural development; and their surplus can create immensely important foreign exchange to finance our development.

We must survey and begin to work our coal mines and hydrocarbon deposits. They are a basic source of raw material for the whole chemical industry. They are, immediately, a major source of foreign exchange to finance our development. At a time when humanity is confronted with a very serious energy crisis we cannot squander the opportunity to utilize our own resources.

The coal mines in Tete and Niassa provinces and the known hydrocarbon deposits must be studied immediately and thoroughly.

Based upon iron and steel, development of the metal and mechanical industries represents another major requirement for our progress.

A survey of precious stones and precise information about the size of tin, zinc, copper and bauxite deposits are needed immediately to assure their proper development during the coming decade.

Utilizing our considerable surplus of energy, we have very favorable conditions for establishing iron and steel mills and nonferrous metallurgy.

The construction-materials industry, notably cement, must be expanded to meet the needs of irrigation plans, industrial plans and housing and construction that such development entails.

Supplying the people, satisfaction of the people's wants, of their purchasing power resulting from this development will require basic growth in light industry, notably textiles, apparel, shoes and foodstuffs.

Complete mapping of our country, a survey of soil and subsoil resources, is a fundamental requirement for agricultural development and mineral exploration, for choosing the proper size of production units and for establishing communication arteries and human settlements.

It is on the basis of precise knowledge, notably of soil and subsoil resources, that projects can be made, that investments can be organized, that kinds and amounts of recourse to the foreign financial market can be determined. We shall know how much we must ask to borrow and how we are going to pay it back.

Another very important activity is fishing, in inland waters and in our ocean. We already know our shrimp resources and we are surveying resources of other shellfish. We already have a partial idea of the feasibility of tuna and shark.

During the next decade the fishing industry must reach capacity output in order to meet the people's needs for fresh and dry, frozen and canned fish, to meet the needs of animals for fishmeal, to generate a foreign-currency surplus to finance our development.

Building the fishing fleet, factories, cold-storage plants, transportation fleets for frozen fish products, must be a central concern.

We must rethink the transportation situation.

Electrification of main railway lines, construction of new railway lines, connection between the south, center and north of our country by railway are basic concerns.

We cannot produce millions of tons of coal or grain without assuring their immediate shipment to the domestic and international market. Development of inland shipping and coastal shipping is a guarantee of immediate reduction in production costs.

Establishment of long-haul shipping requires immediate preparation.

Assurance of the fishing fleet, coastal and long-haul shipping will require making provisions for ship repair and even shipbuilding. Ship repair is essential because between the Persian Gulf and Europe, for example, only Mozambique has ports capable of handling supertankers. We must take advantage of our location on one of the world's major shipping lanes.

By effectively combining rail transport and inland and coastal shipping, we will be able to plan the proper size and utilization of the highway and airline fleet.

We shall know that the main task of the highway fleet will be interdistrict connection, whereas the air-transport fleet is reserved especially for medium and long-distance needs.

Our country's location calls for special responsibility in relation to neighboring countries without access to the sea. Even for certain countries with such access, some of our ports are the most appropriate economical way for the exports and imports of some of these nations' regions. We must properly expand and equip our ports, so that they can specialize in the work they are called upon to carry out.

The port of Maputo will have to meet the needs of agricultural exports from our nation's entire southern region. Those exports will be on the order of

millions of tons. The necessity for exporting coal, iron and other ores from neighboring countries requires expansion of railway lines and of the port of Maputo, and will probably require building a new port in Ponta Dobela.

The port of Beira must respond to agricultural and industrial growth, notably in the provinces of Tete, Manica and Sofala. It is the natural port for free Zimbabwe, for Botswana, Zambia and even certain regions of Zaire. Nacala is a port with exceptional facilities. It must meet the needs resulting from agro-industrial and mining projects throughout the region north of the Zambeze River and those of neighboring countries.

The small shipping and fishing ports along the coast must be properly equipped to meet the demands of economic growth.

The highway system must also be expanded and widened to assure rapid communication between new production centers and railway and seaport terminals, to assure communication with new urban centers.

Efficient and rapid, safe and economical communication is one of the essential conditions for any planning and economic development. The telephone and telex system and postal services must provide immediate communication among all parts of the national territory and between our country and abroad. The "postalized" telegram--that is, the telegram that is really not a telegram, because it is transported and delivered as a letter although paid for as a telegram--and the hours or days of waiting to communicate with Lichinga cause many hundred thousands of contos of loss to the national economy. We must do away with obsolete methods and systems of communication.

The Plan will have to consider the important question of urban transport. The next decade will see new cities arise in our country. The prospect of increasing costs of crude petroleum leads us to expect that in large cities the major source of energy for public transportation must be electrical energy, using the classic bus for interdistrict connections and for smaller-sized urban areas. Likewise, connections between large cities and their peripheries must resort increasingly to rail transport for passenger traffic.

The Plan must consider the requirements of education. This year more than 500,000 children will be born, who within 6 years will require at least 500 more schools and 10,000 more teachers. The increased productivity, the growing mastery of technology that our agriculture, industry, transportation and construction require, call for significant development of the workers' scientific knowledge. We must make the necessary effort so that we may celebrate the 15th anniversary of the triumph of socialism in Mozambique free from the terrible heritage of illiteracy.

Health, in which we have already had achievements, must become a reality in the daily lives of our people by 1990.

In beginning the new decade our health units will have reached 1.25 beds per 1,000 inhabitants. That is a lot compared to what it was but not enough compared to what we need. And health is not just access to beds; above all, it is improvement in sanitation and hygienic conditions so as to prevent disease. Our life expectancy now averages 40 years. In 1990 it must be much more. We have succeeded in lowering the infant-mortality rate to between 150 and 200 per 1,000, but we have to drastically reduce the mortality of our children further. Under socialism the children live.

The Plan must consider the defense and security forces.

Building a socialist nation must still be done in the historic manner of facing imperialist aggression. To preserve peace we must be strong. To enable the school, hospital, home, factory and mine to fulfill their duty we must keep the enemy away. But defense and security forces can grow only with growth of the national economy. They cannot simply be protectors of the national economy; they must be an active element in growth of the economy. The tradition of the People's Forces was and continues to be that of intimate unity among combat, production and study. To sacrifice one of these elements is to pervert the nature of the People's Forces.

Conclusion

We have mentioned some principal ideas that must constitute the framework of the Plan for socialist development that is being born. It is not intended to be an exhaustive account. What was intended was to point out the main directions of our advance--the main directions that constitute the task of each and every one--in such a way as to assure that 1990 will find the People's Republic of Mozambique a socialist state with a relatively developed economy.

We discussed extensively the strategy and tactics of our action in 1979 and 1980. We ended each working session with a summary that covered the essence of the actions to be carried out, a summary that constitutes a correction of the 1979-80 Plan submitted by the National Planning Commission.

These consecutive days and nights of discussion prepared us for the immediate tasks to which we are called. Now we must study in each sector how to apply them and carry them out. We must prepare ourselves properly for the stage that is about to begin.

We commend the efforts made, the active contributions given. We verified again that our thinking has become more solid, more united. We end this meeting confident that in our various posts of work are found comrades with a common thought and an identical determination for accomplishment.

Socialism will triumph! The struggle continues!

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE TRAINING UNDER REVIEW

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Aug 79 p 1

[Excerpt] A national seminar on teaching the Portuguese language in Mozambique will be held in the nation's capital in September. The seminar will be participated in by central and provincial officials of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the FRELIMO Party Department of Ideological Work and the Ministry of Information, as well as persons involved in training cadres in various ministries and in democratic mass organizations. Its purpose is to define the role of the Portuguese language in Mozambique as a means of communication.

This seminar is included in the General Tasks and Obligations of the Ministry of Education and Culture. It is being held because the need has arisen to consider the problems related to use and teaching of the Portuguese language from 1975 until the present inasmuch as it was chosen by the FRELIMO Party as the sole official language of communication.

"The manner in which the Portuguese language is being taught in our schools does not meet the needs of our nation's revolutionary process. It must be a vehicle for the party line, scientific and technical knowledge and cultural expression. It must convey the content of our people's day-to-day lives," asserted one of the persons serving in the seminar's permanent secretariat.

8834

CSO: 4401

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR SUGAR WORKERS BOUND FOR CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Students and workers who will go to Cuba to receive specialized training in various aspects of the sugar industry finished a 30-day political and ideological training course yesterday. Some of them will leave for Cuba today and the rest will leave later.

This course had the purpose of preparing these persons politically and ideologically to become part of and participate more easily and appropriately in the specialized courses they will take in the socialist Latin American nation.

For a month these workers studied the history of the FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique Constitution. In addition to other basic texts, they analyzed documents of the Production Councils, whose guidance contributed particularly to creating a collective working spirit, an indispensable requirement for properly carrying out their future duties.

They also had an opportunity to meet with internationalist Cubans on duty in our country, who told them about conditions in Cuba.

Officials of the National Sugar Institute and of the National Implementation Headquarters for Production Councils were present at the closing session.

Speaking to the participants, Carmen Ramos, head of the sugar sector for the Ministry of Industry and Energy, outlined some instructions that these workers must follow during their stay in Cuba.

In his speech the official reminded them that in Cuba the Mozambican workers will be the reflection of our nation, and they therefore "must adopt in their daily lives our personality, the personality of a people that are now constructing socialism."

Other workers from the sugar sector have been in Cuba since last year, having gone there in order to prepare themselves to carry out managerial duties in various sugar complexes throughout our nation.

Carmen Ramos referred to the behavior of this first group, which will also be there for 2 years, asserting that "we are proud of their behavior and they are exemplary in all their actions. They never engaged in any unruly act, which has created a greater respect for our people on the part of our Cuban comrades, since they represent the Mozambican workers. They participate actively in solving problems at the center where they are staying."

8834

CSO: 4401

COLLECTIVE PASTURAGE WILL HELP CATTLE SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 79 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] As a result of drought, the problem of scarce pasturage for cattle raising in the peasant sector is making itself felt more intensely this year, especially in Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces. As the program of the recent National Cattle-raising Meeting, held in Beira, points out, this and other problems that affect development of animal production can be solved only by organizing collective pasturage in the family sector, the first step in establishing cattle-raising cooperatives to bring about genetic improvement of herds, create conditions for veterinary assistance and control of herds and organize collective grazing and watering.

As a matter of fact, in some cattle-raising regions of Gaza Province and in Moamba, Maputo Province, cattle raisers already are forming organizations for future cattle cooperatives through collective pasturage, where it is now possible to introduce pasture management (the proper way of using pastureland) and other forms of organization.

Existing Difficulties

The problem of pasture shortage, which occurs cyclicly in times of drought, affects more than half the nation's bovine cattle owned by peasant cattle-men. Characteristically, they are kept in a disorganized system of sedentary and sometimes semi-nomadic pasturing. The land is generally held by the community but cattle ownership is individual.

Collective Pasturages: Strategy for Cattle-Raising Progress

"The socioeconomic importance of developing collective pasturages," the program points out, "is easily verified by comparing value of herds belonging to the entrepreneurial or organized sector (state and private) in terms of providing animals for sale in the market with that of the family sector. The entrepreneurial sector supplies about eight times as much cattle to the market."

In regions where the peasants own many cattle, their organization into communal villages without also organizing their cattle naturally leads to a crowding of the animals, with many negative consequences, notably creation of large herds that destroy all pastureland, genetic damage and a need to travel great distances in time of drought.

Collective pasturages, implementation of which must always be based upon mobilization and voluntary participation of the peasants, bring about genetic improvement of herds, organization of milk-producing cooperatives and properly-organized health activities, thus preventing the death of thousands of head annually and the spread of contagious diseases within herds.

Implementation and Support

According to the program, organization of collective pasturages must give priority to communal villages or peasants located in areas where pasturelands are more eroded or water is scarcer.

8834

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PRIVATE TRADE COMMISSION--Beira--With the task of expediting and implementing application of the law governing private trade in our nation, approved by the Fourth Session of the People's Assembly, a political coordinating commission for the sector was established in Beira. The decision was made during a mini-seminar to discuss the Private Trade Law held at the Grande Hotel in the Sofala capital. At the meeting's closing ceremony it was pointed out that creating this commission has the purpose of motivating workers in private trade as well as establishing a plan of action to combat exploitation of man by man and neutralize the enemy's maneuvers. At the end of the meeting, the participants--members of the party, mass democratic organizations, the provincial Directorate of Domestic Commerce and several local merchants--submitted a report that cited the study conducted, pointing out that in addition to discussing the importance of hygiene, the document "Illegal Exercise of Trade" was studied. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 4] 8834

TERRITORIAL PROGRAM FOR 1979-80--Planning Minister Marcelino dos Santos yesterday with planning officials of the ministries and provincial governments to prepare the Territorial Program for 1979-80," Mozambique Radio announced. During the morning the participants heard reports, including problems, by officials of provincial planning bodies. The afternoon session was devoted to presentation and discussion of specific procedures for preparing plans and programs of provincial governments for the 1979-80 biennium. Reports were also heard from brigades of the Agriculture and Domestic Commerce ministries that are operating in several provinces. The Territorial Program is part of the Central State Plan for 1979-80 submitted for evaluation by the augmented session of the Council of Ministers recently held in the nation's capital. The current meeting of the planning minister with planning officials of the ministries and provinces continues today with setting up a program of work for the brigades of the National Planning Commission and analysis of planning bodies needed in the provinces. Planning within the territorial scope includes all socioeconomic activity at the provincial level: agricultural and industrial production, transport and communications, investments and construction, public supplies, provisions, work force, health, education, communal villages, cities and communal neighborhoods and administrative organization. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 79 p 1] 8834

DELEGATION TO USSR FILM FESTIVAL--A delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique will go to the USSR to take part in the international festival celebrating the 60th anniversary of Soviet cinematography. Films from several countries will be presented at the festival, which will run for 2 weeks. Two members of the Mozambican delegation are members of the CECE (Commission for Review and Classification of Entertainments) and the third delegate is a member of the National Film Institute. During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation will meet with various film producers to select films for later exhibition in our country; they will form the nucleus of a film library. During the exposition, the film "Esta Sao As Armas" will be presented. Produced by INC, it was awarded a "Silver Dove" at the last Leipzig Festival. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Aug 79 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

MORE REACTION TO VILJOEN TAKEOVER OF AG POST

Potential for Prime Minister

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by Martin Schneider]

[Text]

PROFESSOR Gerrit Viljoen is already being freely tipped as a potential Nationalist Prime Minister, even before he takes up his new post as Administrator-General of South West Africa.

But the path to power chosen by the 52-year-old rector of Rand Afrikaans University and chairman of the Broederbond, is so strewn with obstacles, it could break him as easily as it could make him.

What is certain though is that Prof Gerrit van Niekerk Viljoen is a remarkable man.

His curriculum vitae reads like the best out of *Wies Wie*: Born in Cape Town, matriculated at the Afrikaanse Hoër Seunskool, Pretoria, with distinctions in seven subjects, graduated at the University of Pretoria (distinctions in all subjects for BA, MA in classical languages and LL.B), Cambridge University (first class MA Classical Tripos), University of Leiden (D Litt et Phil) and the Sorbonne.

Married to Mrs Lena Viljoen

(M Sc Biochemistry). Father of seven.

Chairman of the National Education Council; executive member of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings; former chairman of Sabra; a director of Santam Bank and of Perskor; Rector of Rand Afrikaans University.

And of course — it's one reference not in the curriculum vitae — chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond which has shaped the face and course of Afrikaner Nationalism since 1918.

Prof Viljoen is a modern man — an academic rooted in practical politics. He would very much like to reshape the course of Afrikanerdom.

As chairman of the Broederbond since 1976, he has played a major preparatory role in a host of recent Nationalist policy changes, selling them to the Afrikaner elite through the secret movement's cell system.

On the rare occasions that he has publicly projected his political philosophy, Prof Viljoen

has envisaged a system of government that must surely have made Dr Andries Treurnicht cringe.

He sees the realities of South African politics like this: Inside the country, the majority of blacks reject apartheid. Internationally, racism has become the No 1 crime that attracts world hostility. The spirit of the liberation movements has swept over the white-ruled south and there is a growing threat of internal tensions being exploited by super-power rivalry.

"Clearly apartheid's original formula cannot cope with this situation," Prof Viljoen once said.

He believes one of the National Party's greatest mistakes was to impose on blacks a policy worked out by whites without consultation.

He believes policy, particularly towards blacks, should be "open-ended", starting with the construction of a confederation

involving homeland governments and including the possibility of "a federation in which all South Africans, black and white, have equal rights within a single system" but on a basis of group representation.

This fundamental belief in keeping options open is based on the novel question he has posed as the ultimate challenge to Afrikanerdom: How do we maintain our identity and survive if we lose power?

Shaping the man who is challenging his people with such provocative issues is his experience as a member of a series of multiracial "think-tank" sessions convened by Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of *Die Transvaler*.

There, he came face to face with a range of black opinion from Dr Ntsho Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, and Mr Gibson Thula of Chief Gatsha Buthelesi's Inkatha movement, to Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council.

This exposure to the forthright views of those who are ruled has helped to make Prof Viljoen arguably one of the best informed members of the Afrikaner elite.

But the experience also shaped his belief that the essence of successful consultation and negotiation lies in informal

discussion in which common interests are first defined and affirmed.

Referring to his "think-tank" sessions, he explained: "Once we found common areas, this led to an easing of tension in other areas."

So, against this weighty background, the chairman of the Broederbond is on his way to SWA with the mission to establish a viable multiracial government, acceptable to the majority of that beleaguered territory's people.

Growing white opposition — in SWA and at home — to anti-discrimination measures introduced during the term of his predecessor, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, is only one of his immediate problems.

Certainly, his more subtle approach and impeccable credentials as chairman of the Broederbond could help to ease white fears.

But his claims to be a neutral mediator will be constantly challenged, particularly by blacks and Western negotiators who must inevitably question the motives of the man from the Broederbond who said this week: "I shall never stop being an Afrikaner and a Nationalist at heart."

Above all, he may find, as many suspect, that the SA Government and the Swapo guerril-

la movement merely want to go through the motions of independence negotiations without ever clinching a deal.

In other words, that he will merely be an outsider offering unheeded advice to two parties which refuse to compromise.

But assuming that the miracle happens, that Prof Viljoen returns from an independent — preferably internationally recognised — SWA, mission accomplished, or that he makes only a partial success of the job and hands over a more tension-free SWA to another mediator, if he can achieve that without compromising his credibility among whites at home, Prof Viljoen might enter the complex power struggle in the NP as an ideal compromise candidate for the premiership.

But, with the Prime Minister as unpredictable as ever in his power struggle with his Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, speculation on future developments in the NP is inevitably a precarious game.

Superimposed on this is the age-old question of South African politics: Will a party dominated by its Rightwing ever allow a verligte like Prof Viljoen to reshape Afrikanerdom in the uncertain process of negotiation?

Mr P W Botha is finding out already how difficult that is.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Aug 79 p 12

[Text]



Well Suited to Job

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Aug 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Viljoen's Mission"]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers are not fighting a dirty and dangerous border war so that the white politicians of South West Africa can squabble in peace.

This country is committed to leading Namibia to independence in an orderly fashion. It has, therefore, committed its sons to protect the fledgling state against those who would kill it at birth and has shown itself more than willing to hold the line while the local people sort out their problems, and while international recognition is earnestly sought.

But there is a limit, as the Prime Minister warned at Upington last week, to South Africa's patience. And the unseemly internecine fractiousness in Windhoek is stretching it dangerously thin.

That said, it is obvious that Professor Gerrit Viljoen's first task as the new Administrator-General is to talk some sense into those whites who, by clinging tenaciously to an outworn order of privilege, are wilfully and selfishly sabotaging their own, and South Africa's, future.

It is one for which he appears admirably well suited. But he should not, in an attempt to heal the rift in white ranks, reverse or slow down the momentum of change so courageously begun by his predecessor, Judge Steyn.

South West Africa's only hope of peace depends on Professor Viljoen's willingness to make it a home, not for sullen verkrampes, but for its men of moderation — white and black.

Steyn Resignation Called Sudden

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers: "Steyn Axed With Deadly Speed"]

[Text]

THE AXE fell with breath-taking suddenness this week. Its victim — Judge Theunle Steyn, the man who for the past two years has guided South West Africa's destiny.

On Monday Mr Justice Steyn was Administrator-General of the territory, respected by black and white moderates, loathed by white verkrampes and the focus of Aktur revolt against liberalising change in South West Africa.

On Tuesday, the man who was once widely tipped to become the first South African Ambassador to an independent Namibia, packs his bags and returns to South Africa to take his place once again on the Bench of the Free State Supreme Court.

How did it happen? The normally loquacious judge is not saying. But Pretoria sources this week drew up the following timetable for one of the swiftest and most dramatic turn of events in South African politics:

The Prime Minister, they said, determined recently to put an end to the squabbling between rightwing Aktur and the DTA.

Judge Steyn, who was too closely identified with the DTA, could not act as mediator.

Characteristically, the Prime Minister spent little time in reflection.

On Monday, Mr Justice Steyn received the first inkling that something was up and responded with a request to return to the Free State Bench.

On Tuesday, Mr Botha put the matter to the Cabinet.

That night he summoned Professor Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond and rector of RAU, to Libertas and invited him to become Administrator-General of South West Africa.

Prof Viljoen asked for time to consider.

The next morning he told Mr Botha he would accept.

Mr Justice Steyn was addressing a meeting at Keetmanshoop when the call came from the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

He would be returning to the Free State Bench.

Three hours later, Prof Viljoen's appointment was announced — effective immediately.

Forefront

With South West African Broeders allegedly in the forefront of the anti-National Assembly, anti-South African agitation, the appointment of Broeder chairman Prof Viljoen as the South African Government's agent, was hailed as a master stroke.

But there were considerations other than Aktur's hostility to Judge Steyn.

The Free State judge, sources said this week, had not got on well with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and his own views on South West Africa's timetable for independence often confused the five Western negotiators

and their ambassadors.

"Pik and Theunie," sources said, "were like oil and water."

By last year, relations had deteriorated to the point where Mr Botha and Mr Steyn had a "blazing row" which culminated in the judge's offer to resign immediately.

Matters were patched up, but came to a head again this year when, during Mr Pik Botha's visit to London, Judge Steyn paid a visit on the Prime Minister to press his independence timetable.

But although the end for Judge Steyn came with amazing swiftness this week, it was not unexpected.

"I had long seen a two-year term of office as having a peculiar significance," he said yesterday.

"So much so, that without knowing exactly when and how I would go, I have been preparing my final report for the past six weeks."

Blunted

"I had become more and more involved with the political process in the territory and thought that my effectiveness could thus be

blunted — and mentioned this to the Prime Minister in January this year."

His involvement was the inevitable result of last December's one-man, one-vote election, the establishment of the National Assembly in the teeth of vehement Aktur

opposition, the fact that he had signed the anti-discrimination laws and the subsequent court case.

"The atmosphere had thickened, I had become radio-active and the sensible thing was to leave now," he said.

He had had two "incredible" years.

Tragic

Tragic and joyous highlights which he would never forget were Clemens Kapuuo's assassination and the success of last year's election.

Southwesters, however, will remember the courage of the Free State judge who, unarmed, stopped a vicious Owambo-Herero civil war in Katutura township, who calmed the country after Kapuuo's death and who did not flinch under terrorist fire at Katima Mulilo.

Interview on SWA Problems

Johannesburg, SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Aug 79 p 9

[Interview with Prof Gerrit Viljoen, newly-appointed Administrator General, by Kevin Stocks]

[Text] IN an exclusive interview with the Sunday Times, the new Administrator-General of South West Africa, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, this week spelled out his views on the controversial territory.

Question: You have said your job is to carry out the policy of the South African Government. Do you also have a policy-making mandate?

Answer: I have a fair amount of latitude, but I am still finding out the precise limits of my brief. Creatively handled, there is always room for negotiation and manoeuvre — whatever the brief.

□□□

There is talk in South West Africa of a settlement not recognised by the United Nations but recognised by some key Western powers. Do you see this as possible?

The ideal would be full international settlement. If this is unavailable we could try for a settlement recognised by the maximum number of powers that matter. I emphasise, however, we will not accept recognition at any cost.

Do you see the South West African National Assembly as a duly elected Government?

That's a tricky one. It is clear there are strong differences on this. I will require to be better informed, not only about the legal position, but about

political feelings and attitudes. I will try to obtain as much co-operation as possible but I must accept the existing situation as a given fact.

□□□

The National Assembly cannot pass legislation without your signature?

That is so.

Will you negotiate with the internal wing of Swapo and can you do so with so many of its leaders in detention?

I will investigate and see whether there can be any useful negotiations. The main purpose is to bring about a settlement with maximum recognition and maximum internal convergence of opinion. I will assess the position on detention.

□□□

Whites in South West Africa hold South African citizenship and are also involved in the South West African political process. There is a feeling that only those prepared to swear loyalty to South West Africa, alone, should be allowed to take part in politics there. Do you agree?

I will make two points: First, it is not only the whites, but some key blacks, who were born elsewhere in southern Africa, who are in this position. Second, it is of the essence to retain skilled manpower with a

commitment to the country as opposed to people from international agencies.

Any measure which discourages them from staying should not be taken. I will study the issue carefully but I feel it would be unwise to take any step that would be unsettling for them. In the long run, of course, the citizenship question will be the same as in any other independent country.

□□□

It is an open secret in South West Africa that some Government department heads openly side with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. One man even attended the DTA celebration party on the night of the elections. Do you feel this is justified?

I think it is important, particularly in a country in South West Africa's position, that civil servants should be loyal to the Government, but should avoid open participation in politics.

If you find it is happening will you put a stop to it?

If it occurs ... there are many ways of implementing a matter of principle. Civil servants should not openly participate in politics.

□□□

Part of your job seems to be to bring together the two main white groups.

Are you aware of the extent of the bitterness between them?

I am under no illusions that the job will be tremendously difficult. I accept the task in Christian faith. For God all things are possible. There are encouraging areas of common ground among the leaders. I hope that despite the bitterness the leaders will have a chance to reassess the position and find areas of co-operation.

Do you think the security situation is improving?

It is quite encouraging. As we go on we, like the Rhodesians, are becoming more effective and better trained.

Professor Viljoen also said: "What South West Africa needs is a basis in which all people committed to the territory feel they share fully in all rights and privileges and that full justice is done to their reasonable political aspirations.

"It is also necessary in a multiracial set-up that each group should feel its identity as a group has been taken care of."

□□□□

Even regarded from the narrow viewpoint of Afrikaner interests alone, he said, it was in their interests to find as many areas of co-operation as possible so as to make a meaningful contribution to an independent South West Africa.

What was needed was "a pattern for mutually acceptable co-operation between groups" and this applied to South Africa as much as to South West Africa.

'No More Concessions'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG: The Administrator General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says it should be realised by the world as a whole that the people of SWA have noted the reaction of Western countries to political changes in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Interviewed here yesterday by the SABC, he said there had been a total transfer of power to a majority government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, but the West was still not satisfied.

He was hopeful that an internationally acceptable settlement would be found in SWA, but in his opinion South Africa would not make any more real concessions.

Dr Viljoen said it was important that there should be a Legislative Assembly election, but that the time should be right. He asked the White leaders of SWA to help him ensure that such an election,

taking place in a tense atmosphere, was an acceptable process.

Dr Viljoen said such an election would be at a second-tier level and that there would therefore be no need to wait for a one man one vote election.

Regarding a two-tier system of government for SWA Whites, Dr Viljoen said it was necessary that clarity should be obtained as soon as possible about the drawing up of a constitution with which all the Whites agreed.

It was necessary that Whites should remain in the Territory to practise their skills there, but then they should realise how important it was that their expectations

and demands keep pace with the claims of the Black man aspiring to citizenship of an independent state. — Sapa.

No Comment on Broederbond

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] Professor Gerrit Viljoen, the new Administrator-General of South West Africa, yesterday declined to comment on a Sunday newspaper report that he would resign as head of the Broederbond.

"I am going to give up all demanding outside activities," he said, stressing and repeating the word "demanding."

Professor Viljoen told THE CITIZEN: "I do not wish to comment about my position in the Broederbond.

"People can speculate as much as they want about my position in this organisation--I stand by what I said and do not wish to say anymore," he said.

In addition to his Broederbond position other offices include: chairman of the National Education Council, member of the council of the University of Fort Hare, member of the head committee of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings and director of Perskor and Santam Bank.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SWAPO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION--Mr Andreas Shipanga, president of SWAPO D, told the ADVERTISER this week he believed his ideology was very close to that of SWAPO vice-President, Mr Danny Tjongarero. "Only the rhetoric is different." The comment arose from investigation by the ADVERTISER of a rumour which suggested Mr Shipanga was planning to take Mr Tjongarero under his wing. This rumour was however categorically dismissed by Mr Shipanga. "The only communication I have had with Mr Tjongarero was a brief exchange of greetings in a hotel foyer recently," he said. Mr Tjongarero also dismissed the rumour. He told the ADVERTISER that he was not planning to reopen the SWAPO offices in Windhoek at present. Last week, Mr Peter Katjavivi, publicity secretary for SWAPO in London, labelled rumours that he was planning to return to SWA as "a desperate attempt by the South Africans to divide and damage SWAPO." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Aug 79 p 3]

CHAOS IN SWALU MEETING--The debate on amendments to a proposed new constitution for SWALU, became so chaotic that the vice-chairman of the congress, Mr Hansie van der Walt, had to make an appeal to the farmers to remain calm and cooperate. At one stage Mr D. Bassingthwaite of Ulenhorst put forward a motion that the chairman of the congress, Mr Andries Pretorius, should be more objective. He asked that if Mr Pretorius wishes to express his opinion on all the motions and amendments to the constitution, he should vacate the chair. Mr Pretorius had told the delegates that despite the obstacles and misgivings over the procedure in the handling of the constitution all opinions should be expressed even those contrary to his own. Farmers, however, felt that the chairman ridiculed any opposing motions and suggestions. A motion was also passed that farmworkers should be drawn into SWALU before they formed their own organisations outside the influence of the farmer. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Aug 79 p 13]

ALL RACES IN SWALU--SWALU yesterday for the first time opened its doors to other races. After the new constitution for the Union was accepted with certain recommendations and rather heated arguments, the Rehoboth Farmers' Association was the first Brown group to be accepted. They were given

full rights at the congress on the recommendation of Mr J. Kirsten, chairman of the Karakul Producers' and Small Stock Association and vice-President of SWALU. The same rights were also granted without opposition to the observers of the meat producer groups. Mr Andries Pretorius, chairman of SWALU under the old constitution, was elected president under the new constitution and Mr Hansie van der Walt as vice-president. The Meat producers and Karakul producers each elected two representatives to serve on the general council of SWALU. Mr Jack Albertyn and Mr Casper Nel were nominated for the Karakul producers. Mr Coen Brand and Mr Petrus Kotze were elected for the Meat producers after seven nominations were received. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Aug 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

'DIRTY POLITICS,' CORRUPTION PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 79 p 8

[Text] Nigeria's first general election for 15 years is all but complete. All that remains is for the country to choose its President--as successor to General Olusegun Obasanjo as the Head of State.

But with Nigeria's history of "dirty politics" and vote-buying before the military took over in 1966, pessimists say there is bound to be corruption on a grand scale as parties vie with each other in the presidential elections starting on Saturday.

After a four-week marathon, the country's 48.5 million registered voters have chosen an American-style Government with 95 senators, 449 members of the House of Representatives, 1 347 members of the State Houses of Assembly and a governor for each of the 19 states.

The voting patterns were largely consistent in that there was a low poll--never exceeding 35 percent--and there was a predominance of block voting along ethnic lines with personalities and parties overshadowing ideologies.

Each of the five parties secured its own ethnic basis without any serious opposition from any of the others, and it is already clear that no one party will have anything like a majority in either of the federal assemblies.

Commentators here are divided over whether that will prove a benefit or disadvantage.

Some contend that with no single party has a majority, no single geographical area can dominate the others.

Others contend that the way will be wide open for coercion of any kind to secure a majority vote in anything.

Veteran

Much as in pre-1966, the biggest single party is the northern-based National Party of Nigeria (NPN), led by its presidential candidate, Mr Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

Next comes the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) in the west which is led by veteran politician Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

The Nigerian People's Party (NPP), led by the country's first civilian President, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, is next while the two smaller parties are the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) which has Mr Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim as its candidate, and Mr Alhaji Aminu Kano's People's Redemption Party.

The presidential elections will require a successful candidate to achieve more than 25 percent of the votes cast in at least 13 states.

This tends to point towards the NPN which achieved the widest support outside of its own ethnic area and which claimed more than 25 percent of the votes in 12 states.

And the prospect of the NPN clinching a presidential victory in the first round of voting on Saturday has led to a somewhat undignified game of political musical chairs among the other parties--all of whom want to be part of the seat of power when the music stops.

The rapidity with which alliances have been proposed, publicised and abandoned has added to some people's fears that Nigeria is indeed returning to the dark ages of pre-1966 politics.

Leading the field in the alliance-making have been Chief Awolowo and Dr Azikiwe.

At one stage, Chief Awolowo even proclaimed a grand alliance between all four of the smaller parties. After a hasty round of consultations the idea was dropped.

Meanwhile, Dr Azikiwe has dubbed himself a "beautiful bride" whom all the parties are trying to woo.

The alliance-making has gone on despite the noticeably wide divergencies in the parties' programmes.

For instance, the PRP considers itself the most radical with its call for a real welfare state.

Acid Test

The UPN has the more limited objective of free education for all. And the NPN has been even more moderate and favours an open market economy without too much state interference.

The acid test of all the parties will be the way they conduct themselves over the next few weeks.

Commentators say the real bargaining could start if the first round of the presidential elections proves inconclusive and the matter has to be decided by an electoral college.

There would then be a great opportunity for any party which desperately wants the presidency to defy the will of the voters and buy itself into power.

CS0: 4420

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

SHAGARI DEPLORES TRIBALISM--Alhaji Shehu Shagari, leader and presidential candidate of the National Party of Nigeria, has expressed disappointment at the apparent emergence of ethnic loyalties in the Senate elections of July 7. He said that he had expected Nigerians to have outgrown tribal and religious loyalties. Alhaji Shagari's party, the NPN, showed a comfortable lead over the other parties in both the Senate and National Assembly elections. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Jul 79 p 1345]

CREDIT SITUATION--Euromarket bankers say that Nigeria is extending its borrowing in international credit markets. The country's last big loan, a \$750m. facility, was completed late last year. It was surrounded by difficulties largely because of economic problems Nigeria met after its economic development plans outstripped its oil-export revenues. This year, however, Nigeria should be showing a balance of payments surplus again, thanks to more domestic discipline and important restraints and, of course, higher oil prices and demand. The latest transactions are much less ambitious in size and generally confined to financing specific development projects. For example, Amex Bank is said to be assembling a banking group to advance \$130m. for the Chad irrigation project. The eight-year credit carries a spread of 1 per cent. According to an analysis by the Chase Manhattan Bank economic group, Nigeria stands to earn up to 77 per cent more in oil export receipts this year, as a result of the OPEC pricing decisions in June. Assuming a \$23.50 per barrel ceiling gross oil revenues would increase by an additional \$1,100m. to a total \$16,400m., if this pricing is sustained. This would raise total export receipts, including non-oil items, to an estimated \$17,600m. this year, Chase estimates. Nigeria could thus have a trade surplus over \$7,000m., with a deficit on services and transfers in the region of \$4,000m., a current account surplus of \$3,000m. seems likely compared with a deficit of \$3.8bn. last year. Chase adds, "Capital inflow--mainly in the form of Euro-dollar loans as well as some \$300m.-\$400m. in direct investment funds--can be expected to add another \$2,000m. resulting in an overall balance of payments surplus of \$5,000m. this year, compared with \$1,900m. payments deficit in 1978". [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Jul 79 p 1320]

PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDY--An agreement for the feasibility study and development of the Kanko River basin irrigation project in Kwara State has been signed between the Niger River Basin Development Authority and an indigenous consultant firm. The project, which is expected to cost well over a half a million naira will also determine the suitable location of a dam. When completed, the Kanko River basin irrigation project will benefit several villages in the (Oyi) local government area of Kwara State. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Aug 79 AB]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Nigeria and the German Democratic Republic today in Lagos signed a cultural and educational cooperation agreement. It is the third accord between the two countries. The federal commissioner for education, Dr Garrick Leton, who signed on behalf of the Federal Government, remarked that the agreement will afford both countries the opportunity to exchange teaching personnel and students. He added that it will permit the understanding of the cultural traditions and histories of the two countries. The ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Nigeria, Mr Wolfgang Seyfarth, said that his country was committed to implementing the agreement. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Aug 79 AB]

DPRK RICE PROJECT--Expansion of the Peremabiri rice project at Yenagoa in the Rivers State has begun. It is one of several projects planned by the Niger Delta Basin Development Authority. The executive secretary of the authority said the expansion has been carried out under a cooperation agreement between Nigeria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is part of the plan to introduce an irrigation system of agriculture in farms. [Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 22 Aug 79 AB]

ARMY RETIREMENT NOTICES--The retirement notices of a number of top armed forces personnel holding political appointments have been accepted by the Army Council. Apart from the head of state, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, the retiring officers are the chief of state, supreme headquarters, Maj Gen Shelm Yar'adua, and the chief of army staff, Lt Gen Theophilus Danjuma. Others include the commissioner for external affairs, Maj Gen Henry Adefope; the commissioner for finance, Maj Gen James Oluleye; the federal commissioner for works and housing, Maj Gen Mohammad Shuwa; and Maj Gen Abdulahi Mohammed. [as heard] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 2200 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD]

CSO: 4420

MAWEMA MAY LEAD NEW KARANGA PARTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Tonie Sakaike]

[Text] **THE** former president of the banned National Democratic Party, Mr Michael Mawema, is reported to have agreed to lead a new Karanga-based political party which may be formed soon.

A source said yesterday the new party, to be called either the Zimbabwe People's Party or the National Democratic Party, would be formed before the proposed constitutional conference in London next month, or soon after.

After three months of consultations among prominent members of the Karanga tribe, a decision to form the party had been reached, said the source.

The new party, to be formed because of disenchantment with a leader in Mozambique, would seek unity with a leader in Zambia.

CUSTODY

The "disenchantment" was caused by the arrest in Mozambique last year of several top leaders of

a nationalist party based there.

The leaders, including Mr Henry Hamadziripi, Mr Rugare Gumbo, Dr Taderera and Mr Mandavidza, were now in protective custody in Mozambique after being released from prison, the source added.

He said they had been arrested because they wanted unity with a leader in Lusaka, but declined to say if the men had agreed to become members of the proposed Karanga-based party.

Mr Mawema, whose NDP was banned in 1968, is now living in the United States. He had been approached and was willing to lead the party, the source said.

The party's director of foreign affairs would be Dr S. Shumba, a research fellow also living abroad, who was in the country recently on a research project.

The idea of a Karanga political party was first mooted earlier this year by Mr Peter Mandaza, the publicity secretary of the United National Federal Party, now the Deputy Minister of Education.

The source said supporters of a leader in Lusaka had been approached and a suggestion to work together put forward.

The source said a number of lecturers at the University of Rhodesia were actively involved in the formation of the proposed party.

Meetings have been held in several centres in the country to sell the idea to selected people, and some of the instigators of the idea have been interviewed by Police, the source added.

Senator Chief Charumhira had been approached because his support was considered vital for the success of the Karanga political project. But the source would not say if the chief had agreed to support the new party.

One of the first tasks of the proposed party would be to call for the release from "protective custody" of the dissident Zimbabwe Rhodesian leaders in Mozambique. The source said this would be done through appeals to the Organisation for African Unity, the front-line presidents and President Samora Machel.

ZANU MP'S SAWANHA, PHINEAS SITHOLE PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 79 p 7

[Text]

FOUNDER member of ZANU and a professional bookkeeper, Mr Arnold Sawanha (59), is now a Member of Parliament for Matabeleland.

He was born at Umtali and was educated at St Augustine's Mission, Penhalonga, up to standard six.

Mr Sawanha first entered politics at the time of the African National Congress in 1957. Later he joined the banned NDP, becoming its provincial chairman. He was a founder member of ZANU and held the position of provincial chairman until it was banned in 1964.

He was sent to restriction that year for his political activities. At the time of the Pearce Commission in 1972, he was again detained.

In 1975 he was sentenced to imprisonment for eight years, four of which were conditionally suspended on appeal.

Mr Sawanha did book-keeping through correspondence and worked as an office clerk at various firms. He is married with six children.

THE PRESIDENT of the African Trade Union Congress and national chairman of ZANU, Mr Phineas Sithole (49), is now a Member of Parliament for Matabeleland (North).

He was born in the Selukwe district and was educated at Shabani Mine Primary School and Mzimba Secondary School. He passed his matriculation by correspondence.

Later he had a teacher training course at Solusi College in Matabeleland. From 1948 to 1958, Mr Sithole taught at a number of schools before he joined a firm in Bulawayo as an accounts clerk.

TRAVELLED

He was president of the Textile and Allied Workers' Union and also deputy president of the then Southern Rhodesia Trade Union Congress from 1963 to 1966.

The following year he was elected general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union and president of the African Trade Union Congress.

This year Mr Sithole was appointed chairman of the National Industrial Council of the textile industry.

A founder member of ZANU, he was appointed deputy secretary-general of the ANC (Sithole) in 1977 and in the same year became national chairman.

Mr Sithole has travelled widely in Africa, Europe and America and has a diploma in economics. He is married with six children.

GWELO CITIZENS QUESTION CALL-UP SYSTEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 15

[Text]

GWELO.

A SPECIAL meeting called in Gwelo yesterday to hear complaints about call-up systems produced a veritable barrage from the 70,000 people, many of them employers of labour, who attended.

And although the Army and the Air Force came in for a share of criticism it was the Police in the Midlands area who in the main were at the receiving end.

With the meeting well over an hour old and the critics in full bore, a constructive appeal was made by Mr Allen Slater of Gwelo who urged: "We have a crisis developing in this country so let us cut out the hickering and cutting each other to pieces. Let us get a think-tank together on manpower so that we can try to utilise what is left in this country for the overall benefit of the country."

The meeting, called by the local chambers of commerce and industry and by the Motor Trade Association, was attended by Mr R. R. Price, the Director of Security Manpower Superintendent N.

MacLeod of Police Headquarters, and senior Police officers from the Midlands area.

Mr Price set the national manpower scene at the outset. "The European skilled manpower pool is being drained by emigration and that pool happens to be the same one that the forces get their men from," he said.

"This position will not change, it will deteriorate until we can get more Africans 'inspanned' or until the political situation changes so that people stop emigrating or the war de-escalates."

The war had to be fought in the meantime but if too much effort was put into the war machine by stripping commerce and industry of their men then the economy would collapse.

The policy was that no one should be forced to close their business because of the call-up system.

Civil liaison officers had now been appointed to study the manpower needs of individual firms before exemptions were granted. Offices had already opened in Salisbury and Bulawayo and others would probably be established in Fort Victoria and Gwelo.

In detailing the service commitments of the various age groups, Mr Price

stressed, and repeated under questioning, that these were maximum commitments. "though some would do more for a special situation such as a riot".

EMIGRATION

The original intention in calling up the over 17s was for them to cover the election period but because of emigration it was felt they could still be used to good purpose.

"The younger and fitter men will be put into the B Reserve, the older and less fit men will go into the 'Wombles'," he said.

"Anyone who was already in the 'Wombles' and volunteered up to a year ago will stay with them. It is not the intention that any of those over 50 should serve outside their own urban areas... We don't want people taken from their jobs just for the sake of being called up, irrespective of their commitments, if it is not necessary."

Industrialist Mr Ken Winsor, a trenchant critic of the Police, said that in Que Que there were people of 55 who were being taken for 30 days training to Coenenara Prison before going into the B Reserve. Was this not a waste of money and national manpower? he asked.

Replied a Que Que

Police spokesman: "We need every man we can get in the Que Que area. To some 58 is old, to others it is young. We go on their medical and if it is good they go in the B Reserve and have to have training."

Mr Slater said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Police Reserve about whether their election period duty should count as part of their yearly commitment. With some it had been credited, with others not.

Superintendent Macleod: "People were paid for their duties over the election period and all those duties will count to their commitment."

REGULAR

Mr Winsor complained that queries from the 50-60 age group were dealt with by part-time policemen. He was told there was a regular Police officer responsible for the Police Reserve and they could insist on seeing him.

There were questions about mileage allowances, coupons and pay for the "wombles", or D Reserve.

Said one special: "I have been a member for three years. Until the middle of last year we got a refund of our petrol coupons but we've never been paid nor have we ever been paid mileage. We were told last week that we could. How far back can we go?"

Superintendent Macleod: "If you use your vehicle on duty you will be paid mileage." The special: "But the wardens say no."

Mr Winsor said that for a time specials who were not fit for walking but who were "still alive" were employed in Gwelo on duties at the local cinema but this was stopped overnight when he

complained. The reply: "We deploy manpower to the best advantage."

COMMITMENT

There was heavy criticism directed at regular members of the Police, Army and Air Force, who it was alleged had no commitment other than their normal duties. "You don't see Police Commissioners manning road blocks," said one man.

He was told that senior Police officers were needed for other duties and the critic replied: "So are managing directors of businesses."

He was told as far as the Police are concerned every regular member has a commitment outside normal hours.

Another questioner complained about Police attitudes towards Reservists. "We have got no objection to doing our full commitment and a bit more, but when they start threatening us and saying they will hit us with the Police Act then that is a different story," he said. "If they want our co-operation they must ask for it, they mustn't threaten."

Mr Price agreed this was wrong and said that Police Headquarters would like to know who

had said it. "Then if they don't jump on them, I will," he said.

He said these men were called up under the National Service Act and had all the rights in terms of that Act.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr Price and Superintendent Macleod, together with senior representatives of the Police, Army and Air Force, met a delegation from the three organisations which called the morning meeting. This was in private.

COMMENTARY ON KILLING OF AUXILIARIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial: "The 183 Deaths"]

[Text]

THE day after the killing of 183 security force auxiliaries, Combined Operations Headquarters issued a statement defending the action on the grounds that some of these men had been operating in "Mafia-type gangs", terrorising tribespeople.

Inevitably, the incident aroused widespread comment, and since most of those killed were ZANU supporters, it quickly became a political issue as well.

By making his statement in Parliament yesterday, therefore, the Prime Minister was no doubt seeking to convince the country that there was nothing political about the shooting, and to emphasise that it was not a senseless "massacre".

The enrolment of SFAs was always bound to create problems, especially since many of these men, who would not have been there at all had they not been politically motivated in the first place, were now obliged to set aside their previous allegiances and to operate as servants of the State.

Obviously, a great deal of "reorientation" is involved in that process, but however difficult to assimilate, it does not justify murder, rape, abduction, theft, and other crimes.

Bishop Muzorewa stressed that it was he, as Minister of Combined Operations and Defence, who instructed the security force commanders "to take whichever action was necessary to bring the undisciplined and criminal elements back to the fold".

In saying this he was, in effect, answering the demand, due to be made in Parliament by ZANU, that General Walls should be sacked for his part in the killings.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES KILLING OF AUXILIARIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 8

[Text] **THE KILLING** by security forces of 183 auxiliaries on July 20 could easily lead those fighting against Zimbabwe Rhodesia to believe the current amnesty was a trick, Mr Phineas Sithole (ZANU, Matabeleland North) said. He was proposing a motion that the House should condemn the killings, which he claimed had resulted in a large number of refugees entering urban areas.

The motion also urged the Government to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the matter and called for the prompt dismissal of the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut-General Peter Walls.

Amid angry objections from black and white Members, Mr Sithole said the killings of the auxiliaries in Gokwe and Nyamaropa showed that "inviting people from outside to lay down their arms and join us in peace has completely failed".

It could be construed as a trick, he said, and "re-training" could be used as an excuse for killing returning guerrillas.

Mr Sithole compared the situation to the Soviet Union where dissidents were "re-educated" in mental institutions and asked if Zimbabwe Rhodesia was now being run along lines "not known to the country known as Zimbabwe Rhodesia".

He said refugees had been taken to Chikurubi Prison in Salisbury to be interrogated, not by "known civil servants

but by members of Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council.

He provoked a storm of protests when he accused the Government of liquidating its enemies. "There can be no other expression than that there is a one-party State in the making," he said.

Inquiry

Mr Sithole then carried on to say a commission of inquiry should show "what actually happened in Gokwe and Nyamaropa" and added it was becoming absurd that Zimbabwe Rhodesians should be killing each other in what was a Christian country.

Seconding the motion, Mr Edward Watungwa (ZANU, Victoria) said he believed all members of the House "except the RF" would be alarmed by the news of the deaths of fellow countrymen.

He was immediately interrupted by Mr Andre Holland (RF), who said it was "an outrageous suggestion" that the Rhodesian Front was indifferent to the killing of any innocent Zimbabwe Rhodesians.

The Speaker called for a calmer debate and Mr

Watungwa said: "If the members of the RF are sympathetic, I apologise."

Mr Watungwa condemned the Government for not asking the leader of ZANU, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, to address the auxiliaries before action was taken.

Members of the ZANU Parliamentary caucus were responsible, more than anyone else, for the deaths of the ZANU auxiliaries, a leading UANC backbencher, Mr Elijah Nyandoro (Manicaland) said.

He questioned how auxiliaries could have been expected to obey lawful commands when, at that time, the ZANU members were "setting the example" of maintaining a boycott of Parliament and the Government of National Unity.

Applause

Amid applause, Mr Nyandoro introduced an amendment to the ZANU motion.

In the amended form proposed by Mr Nyandoro, the motion condemned not the Government but "the atrocities committed by criminal elements of the auxiliar-

ins" and expressed the House's acceptance of the full statement made by the Prime Minister last Friday.

Mr Nyandoro said the ZANU members were like dogs biting the hand that fed them when they called for the sacking of Gen. Walle while at the same time they sat in the Assembly "with the fat cheques they are receiving" due, in part, to the efforts of Gen. Walle to defend the institution.

ZANU members shouted: "You are a puppet Government, then" as a UANC front benchman called back "Why don't you go back to Russia".

Seconding Mr Nyandoro's motion, Mr Simpson Miambanengwe

(UANC, Manicaland) urged members to "re-examine your consciences", in the light of the killing of the auxiliaries. "No government of any worth or credit will stand and watch its authority flouted by people supposed to be working for the Government, and no government of any worth will stand around and see people victimised, raped and murdered," he said.

It was the first duty of the Government to protect human life and to maintain law and order, he said.

Mr Titus Mukaratirwa (UANC, Mashonaland West), who is the Governing party's second vice-president, delivered a scathing attack on ZANU and began by accusing it of double standards. "The very party that makes the allegations (that the new administration was a puppet Government) has got Ministers within the Government," he said.

Retrained

While ZANU had admitted that the auxiliaries had been trained, recruited and financed by

the Government it had closed its eyes to the fact that of the eight areas where auxiliaries were being retrained and regrouped, trouble had only come from two of the areas.

The groups of auxiliaries in Gokwe and Inyanga North had come out in rebellion against the Commander of the Army, Mr Mukaratirwa said, and went on:

"If they refuse to obey the Commander of the Army they must be shot."

He had visited the Gokwe area after the incident and spoken to refugees from the area. He understood that people were forced to pay \$2 as a contribution to a certain case in the High Court and that several businessmen had had \$30 each extorted from them.

None of this evidence, some of which had been mentioned by the Prime Minister in his speech last week, had been disproved.

Dr Edward Chitete (ZANU, Midlands) asked whether the Prime Minister could honestly say "there was no alternative to the summary execution of almost 200 people".

He alleged that "this wanton massacre was intended to eliminate political opponents".

Return

He asked whether those auxiliaries who now wished to return to their homes were free to do so and what would be done to those presently in prison.

Mr Stan Eastwood (RF) stressed that any forces in the country should be under the control and discipline of the security forces. While the incident was regrettable, he did not doubt that the security forces had acted correctly.

He was applauded by fellow backbenchers when

he said that the civilian population of the country expected protection from the security forces against intimidation.

The leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, Mr James Chikerema, criticised UANC and ZANU members for the manner in which they had contributed to the debate. He said that he was appalled by the manner that "this sad motion" was being handled.

"What we should be doing is examining ourselves to see where we went wrong instead of trying to score debating points."

Mr Chikerema said that the statement made by Bishop Munozwa to Parliament on August 17 was a clear explanation of what took place. However, he thought there were other "tactics" that could have been used "to get away from this massacre".

He suggested that the auxiliaries who had entrenched themselves in the Nyamaropa area should have been criticised by the security forces.

"In five or six days when they had nothing to eat they would have given themselves up," he said.

Mr Chikerema told the House that the whole episode had done the Government "tremendous harm" both inside and outside the country.

With the extended family system practised by blacks, the Government had alienated all the "hundreds" of relatives of the dead men.

Dissociated

Mr Chikerema said that in the time he had been a Minister in the Transitional Government he had been opposed to political parties recruiting auxiliaries and putting them in areas without any control by the security forces. He endorsed Mr Mahangu's plea that auxiliaries be

recruited by the security forces.

He warned that the army should be completely independent and should not be interfered with. He dissociated himself from the part of the motion calling for the dismissal of General Waila.

Mr Lovemore Mhanga (UANC, Midlands) delivered a stinging attack on ZANU members, during which he accused MPs of committing rape.

He said ZANU auxiliaries in Gokwe were marauding in gangs, committing rape, killing and looting. He had been warned not to visit the area, but he wanted to "try to knock some sense" into auxiliary leaders.

He asked ZANU leaders to share the platform and the meeting was a success. However, ZANU continued to abuse the civilian population, he said. Pregnant women were forced to attend a rally and one woman gave birth on a bus in Gatooma.

Rape

Other women were made to sleep in the presence of men and child-

ren, and girls were raped. "Women have been raped by Members of this honourable House," Mr Mhanga alleged.

He said several messages were sent to auxiliaries at Gokwe and Nyamaropa. Though, Mr Mhanga said, if he had been the Minister responsible, he would have ordered the military not to negotiate with their subordinates.

However, when it was clear that the auxiliaries were not going to co-operate, six Army trucks were sent to Gokwe and the auxiliaries were told to Salisbury for reorientation. The auxiliaries' commander refused and opened fire, Mr Mhanga said.

"I understand it was heavy fire. They had no option but to fire back." He denied that a jet aircraft was used, the plane concerned being an unarmed light aircraft.

In the Gokwe operation, four security forces men were injured and one subsequently died, Mr Mhanga said, and when the Army came to deal with the Nyamaropa auxiliaries they decided "this time we are going to strike on target".

EX-TERRORISTS TELL OF ESCAPE FROM CAMGS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

TWO former terrorists yesterday told newsmen how they gave themselves up after hearing of the Government's amnesty programme from announcements on the radio, "sky-shout" messages and amnesty leaflets.

The men, Phillip Isau and Alec Kamoto, both aged 28, were interviewed at JOC Repulse in Fort Victoria.

Asked why they decided to take advantage of the amnesty offer, both said it was because the people wanted peace.

Mr Isau, known by his terrorist name of Nahoth

Nyanhambi, left the country of his own accord in September 1973 to join the terrorists in Botswana.

After nine months' training, he returned to Zambia and worked in the logistics department at a ZANLA base. After the assassination of Herbert Chilopo in Lusaka, Mr Isau went to Mozambique.

He entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia in January 1976 and operated in the Chipinga district for 11 months before being wounded in a contact with security forces.

He returned to Mozambique where he was a logistics officer in three

bases until August last year when he re-entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia as a section commander.

Mr Kamoto, whose terrorist name was Richard Musasa, was abducted in July 1977 from his home farm in Minko.

Trained in Tanzania by ZANLA and Tanzanian People's Defence Force instructors, he told newsmen yesterday he first entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia in October last year.

Having seen amnesty pamphlets and heard about "sky-shout" messages, Mr Kamoto decided to desert from his section two weeks ago.

CSO: 4420

ZANLA TERRORISTS ATTACK BRUTON FARM COMPOUND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Ronald Golden]

[Text]

BRUTON FARM, MUPATEPA DISTRICT.

ZANLA terrorists slaughtered eight Africans — including a baby who was bayoneted to death as she was strapped to her mother's back — in an attack on Wednesday night on the Bruton Farm compound about 140 km north of Salisbury.

The pathetic remains of about 60 burnt-out huts were still smouldering when journalists were taken to the scene yesterday afternoon.

The night of horror for the more than 100 men, women and children on the farm of Mr Pat Taffe (53) started at 8 o'clock when a group of 10 or 12 terrorists cut a big hole in the security fence round the compound and ordered all the people to leave through it.

According to security force men on the spot, the terrorists kept the villagers in a group and then selected 10 of them to go back through the fence and burn all the huts.

Only a handful of huts were left standing.

As the huts were burning the terrorists told the villagers to lie on the ground.

"The ones who were too slow to get down were shot," said a security force officer in a briefing for journalists at Bindura before they went to the scene.

One of the group who was too slow to get down was the mother of the child who was bayoneted to death.

Apparently she was trying to hitch her child higher on to her back at the time. She fell to the ground and was shot through the head.

When the shooting ended, three men, three women, the baby and a boy of about eight lay dead.

Five hurt

Security force men pointed out that the farm labourers had just been paid and their money had

disappeared. This was probably the main reason the massacre had taken place, they said.

Five people were also wounded, one of them seriously.

The lights in the compound went out when the fire burned through the cables to the farm house complex only about 100m away.

Mr Taffe and his family were in the farmhouse.

He said yesterday he would stay on. His first task was to motivate the labour force and get them interested in rebuilding.

After the terrorists had completed their raid, they fled towards the west of the farm.

The newsmen were shown the bodies, which were laid out on the back of a farm trailer and covered with blankets.

A security force man pulled back the blankets

to show the wounds. He pointed out that the majority of the wounds were in the heads of the victims suggesting, he said, that several of them had been shot at almost point blank range as they lay on the ground.

A survivor, Mr Hamilton Stanley, one of the farm labourers, said: "We were all lying down when they opened fire."

In the morning appeals went out from the farm for help.

The Co-Ord-a-Nation group began to send blankets. The Salvation Army also offered help.

CSO: 4420

NEW PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

REPUBLIC DAY (October 22) and Independence Day (November 11) will not be observed as public holidays this year, a spokesman for the Cabinet Office said yesterday.

In their place, the spokesman said, Thursday October 25 and Friday October 26 are to be declared public holidays.

The spokesman said a Bill giving effect to these changes would soon be introduced in Parliament and the announcement about the changes had been made ahead of the Bill in the interests of the public and to facilitate holiday planning.

A spokesman for the Department of Information, which put out the statement about the holiday changes, could not say what the two new holidays would be called nor what events they would commemorate.

"Everything will be clarified when the Bill comes up in Parliament," he said.

The Republic Day change is likely to affect schools' mid-term break, since the exact holiday was planned to coincide

with the Republic Day holiday.

Neither the Department of Information nor the Department of Education could say how the holiday changes would affect schools.

PROPOSALS

The Department of Education added that it had not yet been officially informed of the changes.

A committee headed by the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Senator Mutiti, has been studying the subject of public holidays and consulting historical associations about them with a view to making proposals to the Cabinet.

The next public holiday on the Zimbabwe Rhodesian calendar, September 12, will still be observed as an official holiday, although the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Silas Munda-warara, has said it will not be celebrated as Pioneer Day.

This year's Independence Day holiday was to have been on November 12 because November 11 is a Sunday.

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL SYSTEM PROPOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 79 p 5

[Text] **COMMUNITY** schools were acceptable to only a few people who wanted to continue practising segregation under Government cover, Mrs Beatrice Mutasa (UANC, Mashonaland East), said yesterday.

Speaking during committee of supply consideration of the \$104 242 000 Education Vote, Mrs Mutasa said individuals should not be allowed to buy Government schools when there were not sufficient schools to house all the children needing education.

She complained that the money allocated to the Ministry of Education was not adequate for the present needs of the country.

Although teachers' training colleges were not filled to capacity, more should be built. Teaching "was not quite as attractive as it should be", she said, and recommended that there should be one teachers' training college in each region.

Mrs Mutasa also complained that many potential teachers were "lost along the way" because one of the entry requirements of the training colleges was that potential students should have been out of school for one year.

During this time they chose alternative careers.

She also called for in-service training for long qualified teachers, and teachers who had trained at different colleges.

More primary and secondary schools needed to be established and others reopened. Funds allocated for these schools were insufficient.

While this could not be done tomorrow, the Government should be "moving towards universal primary education".

There was also a need to revise the Education Act, which "left a lot to be desired".

Mrs Mutasa told the Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, there were many "grey-haired, bald-headed" men who had been teachers for many years and deserved promotion. She complained that in the top 37 posts in the Ministry, 32 were held by white men.

SCHOOL FEES

Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) asked Mr Mazaiwana to consider allowing school fees to be paid on a monthly basis instead of having to be paid in advance each term.

Mr Shields said it was very difficult for parents, even whites, to pay school fees by the term.

Mrs Mutasa was applauded on all sides of the

House when she urged the Minister not to recruit expatriate teachers.

"Many teachers are roaming the streets, and they should be used" she said.

She also appealed for the amalgamation of the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association and the National Teachers' Association, made up of whites.

Mr Misheck Chagadema (UANC, Mashonaland Central) asked Mr Mazaiwana if his Ministry was prepared to open schools in TTLs.

Also, he said, whites were paid far more than black teachers in the TTLs, and it was necessary to show the world the Rhodesian Front was no longer in power.

Mr Esaiiah Zhuwarara (ZDP, Mashonaland East) said that because the previous government had seen fit to train black teachers less than whites, there was no reason to perpetuate that system by paying black teachers less.

It was also wrong for newly trained teachers (in black primary schools) to be paid more than teachers of longer experience, he said.

Consideration of the debate was adjourned until today.

MORE AFRICANS JOIN CIVIL SERVICE

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] **THERE has been a 50 percent rise in the number of Africans employed by the Public Service in administrative, executive, professional, health and other related fields since the March 3 Agreement.**

"We do not have an Africanisation policy," said the Secretary of the Public Service Commission, Mr Clive Newman, last week. "We are integrating the service. We hire on merit—not because somebody has a black or a white face."

On a weekly average, 80 blacks, 30 whites and 10 Coloureds apply for posts.

"We hire 15 to 30 blacks each week and about 30 posts are taken by whites and Coloureds," said the senior administrative officer in charge of recruiting, Miss Jane MacKenzie.

"We find we have a better choice than before because blacks who were reluctant to work for a white Government, now are willing to work for the present Government."

Since the new Government took power in June, Miss MacKenzie estimated the work of her office had increased by 75 percent.

"In the past the blacks we saw were few in number and always in specialised fields. Now, for the first time, we are being approached by young Africans who find it diffi-

cult to get jobs in commerce and want the security of a Government job."

Many blacks returning with degrees from universities in the United States, Britain and African nations such as Zambia, Sierra Leone as well as Nigeria were seeking posts in the Public Service.

"They have qualifications in law or commerce. We can usually place them," said Miss MacKenzie.

She added that while blacks were becoming more educationally orientated than ever before in this country, this could have a backlash.

"Some think as long as they have a piece of paper listing qualifications, it is an open door to a job. Particularly in the clerical field however, we find their qualifications just don't stand up."

Some blacks continued to take courses equipping them for positions as machine operators despite the fact the Public Service was becoming increasingly computerised.

"Unless commerce is taking them," said Miss MacKenzie, "I don't know where they will find work."

It had now become more acceptable for black women to apply for office work.

"I don't encounter the traditional attitude that work is taboo for a black woman," said Miss MacKenzie. "Often the women I see are the breadwinners."

"Either they are working to help the husband finish his studies. Or, far more frequently, they are unmarried women supporting children on their own."

There is a growing nepotism problem in the Public Service Commission.

"The African is a family person," said a spokesman. "Because he has a job, his entire clan—cousins, uncles, great-aunts—all feel he must find them employment. We have continually to stress this isn't the way we operate."

A nepotism of a different sort was also proving difficult to combat. Some Black officers complained of colleagues tipping off people of similar tribal background or political affiliations about vacancies. A spokesman said: "We are always making the point that we don't go by family tribal or political ties—our only criterion is merit."

COH REPORTS ON ZANLA-ZIPRA CLASH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE two terrorist wings of the Patriotic Front have clashed in the south-east operational area, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique reported yesterday.

In one incident nine ZANLA terrorists were attacked by an equal number of ZIPRA men. One ZANLA terrorist was killed and two others wounded.

The body of the dead terrorist was thrown down a well.

Security forces have killed another 23 terrorists, four collaborators and seven stock thieves.

Security forces in the northern operational area

have found the bodies of Mr Malros Musvalre and Mr Blackwell Phiri, who died of bayonet wounds.

In the same area a woman from the Chitomborwizi farming area was beaten to death by terrorists on August 6.

Two other women were severely burnt when terrorists poured paraffin over them and set them alight. The women are reported to be in a serious condition.

The communique also reported the murder by terrorists of six black civilians in other operational areas.

Quantities of terrorist weapons were captured after a contact between security forces and terrorists in the eastern operational area. Among the weapons were two British Mk 7 A2 landmines in a new condition.

These were similar to those recently captured in South West Africa.

In two separate incidents children were severely injured while playing with explosive devices and parents were again told to warn their children not to play with unusual objects.

● A spokesman for the Ministry of Combined Operations yesterday advised motorists planning to use convoys to arrive 30 minutes before departure time so that they could be briefed on convoy procedures.

Motorists who did not carry spare tyres in good condition would not be allowed to travel with the convoys he warned.

Caravaners and drivers of vehicles with trailers are advised to travel with morning convoys.

CSO: 4420

REID-DALY SUES HICKMAN FOR INVASION OF PRIVACY

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Commanding Officer of the Selous Scouts, Lieut-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, has instituted legal action claiming damages totalling \$53 000 from eight members or former members of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Army for invasion of his privacy.

The main defendant is Lieut-General John Hickman, former Commander of the Army, who was ordered to retire by the then co-Ministers of Defence, Mr Hilary Squires and Mr Noel Mukono, in March this year.

The Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, is also being sued "jointly and severally" with each of the other defendants in his official capacity as Minister of Defence and Combined Operations.

Documents lodged with the General Division of the High Court on Friday allege that:

● An electronic transmitting device and receiving system — a "bugging device" — was secretly placed in Colonel Reid-Daly's office at Inkomo Garrison in August last year to monitor telephone conversations and it remained there until about the end of January this year.

● Between August last year and the end of January this year military and personal documents belonging to Colonel Reid-Daly were "surreptitiously removed from his office safe and copied"; and

● In the same period Colonel Reid-Daly's "movements and activities" were kept under surveillance, unknown to him.

Declarations

The other seven members or former members of the Army who are being sued are: Colonel J. L. Redfern, Director of Military Intelligence, Major Robert Reith, Director of Military Police, Major J. D. Des Fountain, Director of Army Counter-Intelligence, Major John Maita, who was also attached to the Selous Scouts, Captain G. H. Adams, who was also attached to the Selous Scouts, Warrant Officer 11 D. E. W.

Croucamp, and Colour Sergeant K. D. Thomas, who were both members of the Selous Scouts.

Colour Sergeant Thomas has left the Army and is now a game manager with Triangle in the Lowveld.

The declarations lodged with the High Court giving the causes of action and the allegations to support the claims for damages say that the activities of the defendants were carried out wrongfully and with intent to injure, and constituted an attack on Colonel Reid-Daly's dignity and an invasion of his privacy "which have injured him in his dignity and reputation both personally and as a professional soldier".

Colonel Reid-Daly is claiming damages of \$20 000 from General Hickman or the Minister of Defence and Combined Operations.

Other totals claimed are: Colonel Redfern, \$10 000; Major Reith, \$5 000; Major Des Fountain, \$10 000; Major Malpas, \$2 000; Captain Adams, \$2 000; Warrant Officer Croucamp, \$2 000; and Colour Sergeant Thomas, \$2 000.

In each case the Minister is named as the second defendant, and the damages are claimed from either the individual or the Minister.

Colonel Reid-Daly's declaration in the claim against General Hickman alleges a "bug" used in his office was delivered to Colour Sergeant Thomas by Major Des Fountain.

It claims Major Des Fountain, with the authority of Colonel Redfern and Major Reith, "procured and abetted" Warrant Officer Croucamp and Major A. G. Sachse (now living in South Africa) to install the equipment and "procured and abetted" Warrant Officer Croucamp and Captain Adams to monitor Colonel Reid - Daly's conversa-

tions.

The declaration supporting the claim for damages against Major Malpas alleges that he "instigated and abetted an investigation into the plaintiff's personal and official dealings without good cause or justification".

The defendants must now inform the High Court whether they will defend the actions and, once they have filed their pleas, a date for the hearing will be set, said Mr Robin Hartley, of Messrs Coghlan, Welsh and Guest, who is acting for Colonel Reid-Daly.

He also said they were still waiting for a date to be set for Colonel Reid-Daly's appeal against a conviction at a court martial in June for insubordination.

The court martial ordered a reprimand — the minimum sentence — after a five-day hearing in camera.

Mr Hartley said it was hoped the appeal would be heard towards mid-October.

IMPACT OF URBANIZATION EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] The urbanisation of the African, recently accelerated by the war, had brought both laudable changes and problems, according to Mr Anselm Mukwewa, district social affairs officer for Salisbury and its surrounding districts.

Mr Mukwewa, who holds a social science degree and a diploma in social training, has 16 years of practical experience in the field and is now studying for an honours degree in urban and development sociology.

"The inevitable and ever-growing drift from rural to urban centres cannot be simply stopped. It needs far-reaching planning if the country is to be prevented from becoming a degenerated mass of impersonal, competitive, valueless maladjusted individuals," says Mr Mukwewa.

"While the change from rural to urban areas is certainly a progressive one and an aspect of development, it has brought many strains and stresses to African urban communities.

Changes from the old to the new values, methods of food production, methods of worship, child discipline, the family unit, forms of education, social controls on discipline, and relationships and attitudes to the new way of life had brought a disruption of old traditions in this transitional period.

"We are a society in transition, attracted by the new but still tending to hold on to the old because of fear of uncertainty in the new order. This ambivalence leads to frustration and failure," said Mr Mukwewa.

In the changing process, the African had witnessed a general upsurge of crime, juvenile delinquency child neglect and abandonment increases in the number of broken marriages and lack of care for old people.

Adjustment

"The Highfield Social Affairs Office was established to cope with adjustment problems arising from all spheres of human problems. We handle the

poor and the rich, the young and the old, the illiterate and the educated, sophisticated and unsophisticated.

"Juvenile delinquency is only part of our daily work. Adoptions and children's homes are all processed through us as officers of the juvenile courts. The courts receive reports from probation officers on the circumstances surrounding the child and recommendations are made on the most appropriate solutions. All our staff are trained and respect the principle of secrecy," said Mr Mukwewa.

Their biggest problems come from illegitimacy and abandonment of children and the related problem of broken marriages.

Old people, neglected like abandoned children, were a new phenomenon in African traditional society.

Cases of illegitimacy and unattached women were rarely heard of in traditional communities as the extended family system was a major social agent in preventing or minimising the occurrence.

It was the responsibility and pride of all families to look after their old and their relatives' children for life.

Whether or not the mother was married, it was imperative to identify the father of her offspring because no family wanted to keep a child whose mutupo or paternal lineage was unknown to them.

This was believed to cause major ancestral spirit problems in later life.

In any event, the father regarded the advent of the child as proof of his manhood and an added asset to his family.

Psychologically, the absence of a known father caused great problems to the child if he later could not identify himself with his father's family and totem.

Beggars were also seldom found because this brought disgrace upon their own families and that attitude brought dignity to working for one's living when physically fit; otherwise the onus fell on one's relatives.

"As we move into the new social order we find that women have now become a permanent feature of the cities. Once men used to come to towns as 'target workers' to obtain a bicycle, plough or a milling machine and return to their home village after a period.

"Because African men are now seeking permanent employment their families have also become permanent residents of urban areas. Most of these families have broken ties with their village of origin and many of their traditional social controls on discipline.

"Divorced and single women are left to run loose in search of employment and accommodation. This has encouraged prostitution which is now on the increase. Children born of these women have no permanent homes or proper parental care and the vicious, unfortunate circle spirals," says Mr Mukwewa.

There was traditionally a reluctance in child adoption among the African societies, although there was now a better understanding of it. Some people thought children were bought and feared the expense but the social affairs department was doing its best to correct this misunderstanding.

"Adoptions and children's homes are only a poor second best to family units. The children affected grow up with formidable psychological problems and feel lost in a fast moving and impersonal urban society.

"Old people's homes are also unpopular as the old people so placed feel deprived of the surroundings and company to which they have always been accustomed. They feel rejected by their own blood descendants," he said.

Additional problems today were second and even third generation children who could not trace a father figure head from as far back as their grandmother, unemployment, and overcrowding in small houses as a direct result of the refugee influx, he said.

CSO: 4420

EXPLOSIVES PLANT BEING BUILT NEAR QUE QUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

A \$1.25m explosives factory is under construction near Que Que for AE and CI Rhodesia Ltd.

It will replace \$500 000 of explosives imports and save vital foreign exchange.

The factory — the first venture into explosives manufacture in Zimbabwe Rhodesia — will produce slurry explosive, a comparatively new form of explosive which has gained ground rapidly in South Africa in recent years.

The main raw material for the explosive will be ammonium nitrate from Sable Chemical Industries' plant near Que Que, and the new factory is going up on an adjacent 1200 ha. site bought by AE and CI.

The factory is scheduled for completion in February next year and

full production is expected to begin early in April.

Slurry explosive is gelatinous in form, and it can be used in place of many of the ammonium nitrate based or nitroglycerine based solid explosives presently imported into the country.

"Slurry will not be a complete replacement for other forms of explosives, but there is a definite place for it in the market," said AE and CI's managing director Mr Michael White.

"We hope it will initially capture between 5 and 10 percent of the total explosives market, and that this share will grow to about 20 percent quite quickly."

He said the new factory could act as a growth point. "Once an explosive factory is established it would be logical to move into other forms of explosives," said Mr White.

"AE and CI have the technology, and the site we have bought has sufficient room to expand activities considerably."

Slurry explosive will have immediate application in Zimbabwe Rhodesia in open-cast mining, quarrying and civil engineering and construction.

It will also be used for secondary blasting underground and can be used in many primary blasting applications, but special loading equipment is required for long holes in ring drilling.

The main advantage of slurry explosive are that it is extremely safe, easy to handle, it has good fuming characteristics and it is waterproof.

AE and CI's stand at the Salisbury Show next week is devoted to explosives, and slurry explosive and its uses will be illustrated.

FARMERS GET MAIZE PRICE INCREASE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Aug 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine, yesterday pushed the pre-planting price for Class A maize to be grown in the 1979-80 season to \$75 a tonne.

This is the price the farmers have been asking for. It is an increase of \$2.50 a tonne over the price announced in June this year (\$72.50) and an increase of \$9 a tonne over the price announced in May (\$66).

At a Press conference yesterday, the Minister said seriously declining levels of maize production--nearly 10 percent a year over the last six years--had persuaded the Government to offer farmers the higher pre-planting price.

He guaranteed a further rise in the price to cover any net increases in assessed costs of production which might occur between September 1 this year and the date when the prescribed price is fixed next year.

Other incentives offered were:

--A bonus of \$5 a tonne, to be paid to farmers who increase their maize hectareage by 15 percent or more over their 1978-79 recorded figures, provided the total area planted is not less than 50 ha.

Extra Fuel

--In the event of a widespread drought in the 1979-80 season, drought assistance will be based on the cost of maize production and in isolation from other farm profits.

Until now, drought relief has been assessed on a whole-farm basis.

--Additional fuel will be made available to farmers who need it to plant extra hectareage.

Mr Irvine said the Government was not in a position to pay farmers more for the maize crop now being harvested. "But for the year ahead we have much greater leverage."

It was impossible to indicate how much the new price incentives would cost the Government and the taxpayer. This calculation could be made accurately only when it was known how many farmers would make use of the \$5-a-tonne bonus.

There was no intention to increase the price of maize to the consumer, although this would eventually have to come.

General approval of the new measures came from farming bodies yesterday. Mr Denis Norman, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, said: "We feel this is a good package. It will restore what could have been a dangerous situation."

Package

Mr Richard Tuckniss, general manager of the Agricultural Finance Corporation, said: "I do not think you could get a better package."

Mr Ted Tindle, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, said:

"In many ways this will appeal to the tobacco/maize farmer rather than the traditional maize farmer. I think the Minister will achieve his objective--we must feed ourselves."

Asked what effect the new pre-planting price would have on farmers in the tribal trust lands, the Minister said:

"The situation in those areas is so tied up with security...they are not making a meaningful contribution at the moment towards the national maize requirement. They are making a fair contribution towards their own subsistence."

"If we return to normality, the new price will be a big incentive to the farmer in the TTLs and the purchase areas."

Mr Irvine said he believed farmers would grow maize at the new price of \$75 a tonne, "because they must know if they do not produce maize in this coming year, they may have to face up to buying it at an imported price of about \$130 a tonne--and that could be yellow maize which nobody likes."

It had become apparent in the last two months that the decline in maize production over the past six years was not going to be reversed.

During this time, the Ministry of Agriculture had carefully examined reports from its professional staff regarding farmers' planting intentions, as well as monitoring fertiliser sales.

At the same time, the CPU had carried out the largest postal survey in its history on farmers' plans for the coming season.

An evaluation of the information showed that, far from the June price promoting increased maize plantings, the decline would continue.

Mr Irvine said: "it is essential that not only should the country's domestic maize requirements be met, but a reasonable

stockpile should be established to tide the country over any future period of shortage.

"I hope farmers will respond positively to the measures I have announced today and increase their maize production to a level which will ensure ample supplies of maize, the basic food of so many of our people.

"Farmers have not let us down in the past, and I am sure that they will not let us down now."

CSO: 4420

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COPPER REFINERY PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] **THE NEW \$5.3 million electrolytic copper refinery to be built by MTD (Mangula) Ltd at the Alaska complex near Sinoia will mean substantial savings of foreign currency for the country and a considerable boost to the company's earnings.**

The refinery will be the largest in the country with a design capacity of 20 000 tonnes of copper a year.

Construction will start next month and production is scheduled to begin in 1981.

MTD (Mangula) Ltd's resident director Mr W. C. S. Kotze said this week: "The refinery will enable us to produce a higher quality product for which there is strong demand."

"This will benefit the company's earnings and it will mean that the country will save considerable foreign currency."

The official announcement of the project this

week said it would be financed by local borrowing.

"The repayment programme will be adequately funded by returns from the project and dividend payments will not be affected," said the statement.

Supply

The refinery will be built next to the Alaska smelter, close to the refinery's raw material supply.

The infrastructure and services are already available at Alaska, including the metallurgical laboratory and staff housing and recreational facilities.

Mr Kotze said a great proportion of the cost of the project would remain

within Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"Some specialist equipment will have to be imported, but most of the cost will go on local labour, materials and services."

"This includes the civil engineering construction work, the steel fabrication and the manufacture of much of the plant."

He said that when the refinery is fully operational it will provide employment for about 110 people—professional, semi-skilled and unskilled.

"Training facilities exist for us to be able to ensure that the bulk of the labour will be local," said Mr Kotze.

Modern techniques in electrolytic refining had been taken into account when the refinery was designed.

"We have worked closely with the Minister of Mines, Chief Kayisa Ndeweni, and members of his Ministry on this project and we are extremely pleased at the level of co-operation we have received."

BRIEFS

ZANU ELECTION SUIT--The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union remains determined to take its case of alleged irregularities during the April general elections to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian High Court, despite being invited to attend the British-sponsored all-party constitutional conference scheduled for September 10 in London, a top party official said here yesterday. Iana reports that ZANU's publicity secretary Mr James Dzvova, said as a matter of principle ZANU wanted to prove to the world that there had been irregularities during the elections. However, the hearing scheduled for August 29 may be postponed at the request of the defence, Mr Dzvova said. ZANU, which won 12 of the 72 seats in the 100-Member House reserved for blacks, claims the results of the elections were rigged in favour of Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council which won 51 seats. ZANU wants the results declared invalid. Mr Dzvova said there were some people who thought ZANU should drop the case "but we would like to expose what happened during the elections." ZANU has hired a South African state counsel and a British Q.C. to handle its case. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 79 p 3]

MILITARY ROLE FOR WOMEN--Women were fulfilling an ever-increasing military role alongside men in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mrs P. Maclean, the wife of Lieutenant-General A. L. C. Maclean, Commander of the Army, said yesterday. She was speaking at the King George VI barracks, where she reviewed a passing-out parade of 17 Rhodesian Women's Service officer cadets, in Salisbury. Mrs Maclean said throughout history women had always been prepared to play their part in the defence of their country. "The prime objective of servicewoman is to release men for frontline service, and today women serve in many branches of the security forces," she said. "In our country, the need for skilled manpower is an ever-pressing one and thus the contribution made by the women's service is real and meaningful. Our ladies serve in many capacities with great dedication and devotion to duty." One of the officers of this unit was recently awarded the Defence Medal for Meritorious Service; another the Military Forces Commendation. Mrs Maclean said: "This illustrates the extremely valuable service being rendered to the country by the corps." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 15]

QUE QUE TECHNICAL SCHOOL--A start is likely to be made early next year on the construction of a \$2.5 million technical training college at Que Que. The technical college and a multiracial hostel will be built and equipped by the Union Carbide group of companies in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and the completed college will be handed over to the Government to staff and operate. Union Carbide's managing director, Mr L. G. Kimble, said this week that plans were being completed so the company could call for tenders "as soon as economic conditions permit." If construction starts early next year the college will be ready for full use at the start of the 1982 academic year. The college will offer full apprenticeship courses initially in machine shop practice, motor and electrical craft. It will be used to provide both day and evening courses. The hostel will be able to accommodate 120 students, and the college is being built primarily to serve the north Midlands towns, including Gwelo, Que Que, Redcliff, Gatooma and the surrounding areas. The land for the project has been donated by Que Que Municipality, and there is provision for sporting facilities. The Union Carbide group in Zimbabwe Rhodesia has interests mainly in chrome mining and smelting, but in recent years the company has diversified into gold mining and farming. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 1]

SEVENTEEN TERRORISTS KILLED--Security forces have killed 17 terrorists and nine terrorist collaborators, Combined Operations Headquarters reported yesterday. In the northern operational area terrorists murdered a Mr Gutuza on Monday, and in an attack on a farm elsewhere in the same area a terrorist gang murdered a farm employee, Mr Baya Kianona. The body of Aaron Muza, a juvenile employed to herd cattle, has been found by security forces on another farm in this operation area. He had been murdered by the cattle thieves whose deaths were reported on August 20. A large number of cattle has been recovered. A civilian has been killed in crossfire. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 79 p 1]

WAR CASUALTIES--Three members of the security forces have been killed in action, Combined Operations Headquarters reports. They were District Security Assistant Sikuta Gumbo (19), single, District Security Assistant Pakus Nathaniel Masuku (29), married with one child, and District Security Assistant Ambrose Sanyama Ncube (26), who was married. All three men came from the Tjolotjo area. Terrorists have murdered two civilians. They were Mr Chiturwa Chirisa, who was killed at his home in the Sabi North TTL, and Mr Kasere Amon, who was murdered on the farm where he worked in the Midlands operational area. Terrorist intimidation has resulted in the closure of the secondary school operated by the Sanyati Mission in the Sanyati TTL, where 250 children were taught. Security forces have killed 21 terrorists, nine terrorist collaborators and four stock thieves. Four civilians have been killed in crossfire. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 79 p 1]

NATO REPORTEDLY SUPPLIED ARMS--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, Polish Army organ reported that the Rhodesian Armed Forces had received military equipment from NATO nations. According to the periodical, the United States, among others, had supplied Rhodesia with specially equipped anti-Guerrilla warfare aircraft and Belgium sold Salisbury Italian-made planes. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that the Rhodesian Air Force had earlier accepted delivery of 22 planes of the same make. [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Aug 79 p 23]

WAR CASUALTIES--Combined Operations Headquarters reports the death in action of Field Reservist Donald Arthur Baker, who was 58 and married with a grown-up family, and whose home was in the Macheke area. The murder by terrorists is reported of Mr Peter Scott Bassett, who was 50 and married, with an adult family, and who came from Rusape. He was killed when a gang ambushed his vehicle in the Rusape area about 6.15 am on Sunday. In the western operational area a terrorist who was trying to steal a car shot dead Mr Paul Mlotshwa, a passenger in the vehicle. In the eastern operational area three black civilian employees of the Old Umtali Mission were killed when their vehicle detonated a terrorist landmine. They were Mr Amos Kapedzi, Mr J. White and Mr Peter Manyarara. A man was killed and two men and a woman were injured when terrorists threw three communist-made stick grenades into a crowded beerhall in Macheke, in the Fort Victoria area, on Saturday night. The man has not yet been identified. Elsewhere in the operational areas terrorists have murdered six unidentified black civilians. Security forces have killed 10 terrorists, five terrorist collaborators and a curfew breaker. In continuing antistocktheft operations security forces have killed five stock thieves and have recovered a number of stolen animals. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 79 p 1]

SCHEDULING OF PARTY CONGRESSES--The ZANU and the ZDP congresses which were originally scheduled to take place next month are unlikely to go ahead as planned because of the London constitutional conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Professor Stanlake Samkange, spokesman for the ZDP, said yesterday that although no party decision had been made on the issue, it seemed "unlikely" the congress, originally set for September 12, would take place. Mr James Dzvova, publicity secretary for ZANU, said: "The constitutional conference next month is going to be a snag, and I think the congress might as well be deferred." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 79 p 1]

TERRORISTS BURN HOUSE--A group of terrorists and mujibhas held a drunken party at a farmhouse in the lower Vumba recently before burning the house down. About 40 terrorists and collaborators forced their way into the

house on Alicevale farm, 13 km from Umtali, and stole large quantities of drink for a party. The house was not occupied at the time. After having their fill the terrorists then poured fuel throughout the house and burnt it down. The owner of the farm, Mr Des Bekker, said the terrorists had first clubbed a number of cattle to death with a crowbar and severely maimed others. In all, 20 cattle were killed or had to be destroyed. The terrorists moved up to the fenced house, taking the keys from the servant--whom they beat up and tied to a tree--and went inside, ransacking it. After burning it down the group made off with "quite a bit of stuff." The terrorists tried unsuccessfully to destroy a vehicle near the farmhouse. Security forces arrived and they made off into the Zimunya Tribal Trust Land adjoining the farm. It appears that local labour was involved in the terrorist action. The incident took place almost one year after Mr Bekker's grandfather, Mr C.J. "Jimmy" Davies, was murdered by terrorists on Alicevale. [Text] [Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Aug 79 p 3]

COH REPORT--Two members of the security forces have died in action, Combined Operations headquarters reported last night. They were Field Reservist John Hamill McGarrell (49), a divorced man with three children who came from Salisbury, and Field Reservist Johannes Eric Oost-Indien (43), who was married with four children and came from the Macheke district. Combined Operations Headquarters also reported the murder by terrorists of Mr John Todd (38), who was married with three children and came from Bulawayo. He died when the vehicle in which he was traveling was ambushed by terrorists at 5:40 am on Tuesday in the Filabusi district. Three other passengers in the vehicle received minor injuries. Security forces have killed 27 terrorists and 18 collaborators. Three schools in the Gokwe district have been completely destroyed by a gang of ZIPRA terrorists and terrorist collaborators. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Aug 79 p 1]

TERRORISTS ATTACK BEERHALL--Wankie--Three men were injured on Friday evening when a group of eight terrorists attacked a beerhall and store in Number 3 Colliery Township about 16 km from the centre of Wankie. The gang attacked at about 5:45. A security forces spokesman said most of their activity was limited to the area around the beerhall and Meikles Store. The attack lasted about 15 minutes. Shots were fired into the beerhall and the spokesman said that the injured appeared to have been hit by stray bullets. The gang then went to the store, broke in and stole clothing and food. When they left they hurled hand grenades into the building. The condition of the three injured men, Mr Chimandi Mpofu (52), Mr Frank Matenuka (20) and Mr Robert Moyo (19), was described yesterday as "satisfactory" by a spokesman for Wankie Hospital. The security forces spokesman said follow-up operations were in progress. [Text] [Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Aug 79 p 1]

RELEASE OF SOME ZANU MEN--Police confirmed last night that four ZANU members held since Thursday had been released. Earlier the party's publicity

secretary, Mr James Dzwoza, named three men released as Mr Wonder Mapani, Mr Tekins Macheka and Mr Vitalis Zimuto, all senior men dealing with intelligence and security affairs. He said seven men, arrested in Waterfalls at the same time, were still being held--SMR. [Text] [Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Aug 79 p 1]

'BRAIN DRAIN' PLAN--Rural schools should be set up as development centres, to assist all sectors of the community, provide a reasonable living and prevent a "brain drain" from the rural areas. The proposal was put forward by Fr E. W. Rogers, the principal of the School of Social Work, in a statement yesterday. "It would be an educational centre not only for children but also for adults, who could be taught literacy, basic commerce and technical skills," he said. He said this would enable members of the community to run their own small enterprises, and pupils with special talents could be sponsored to go elsewhere for higher education. He likened the centres to the Israeli kibbutzim which, he said, made a substantial contribution to the national economy. "These centres could provide training in mechanics, plumbing, simple electrical work and set up factories for producing plain implements and machines," he said. Fr Rogers predicted small enterprises would grow, agriculture would become a profitable way of life and the people would obtain a reasonable living. He described the present educational trends in the rural areas as being "unrealistic" and contributing to the "brain drain" from these areas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 79 p 8]

TERRORIST AMBUSH--Bulawayo. A Bulawayo man was killed by gunfire and four others escaped unharmed when the vehicle in which they were traveling between Bulawayo and Shabani was ambushed by terrorists on Tuesday. The dead man was Mr John Todd, of Basendale Street, Kumalo, who is survived by his wife, June, two sons, Gary and Bobby, and daughter, Nikki. The other men in the vehicle were Mr John Adams, Mr Michael Dudley, Mr Alec Lindi and Mr Eric Gustafson, who was driving the station wagon which was attacked. All are employees of Electroreps (Pvt.) Ltd and were working at Shabanie Mine. According to Mr Adams, they were returning to work after a long weekend when the attack occurred. Mr Adams said they were traveling along the Filabusi-Shabani road and were near Filabusi when they were suddenly attacked. He said the incident was very vague in the minds of all those in the car but there were definitely more terrorists than one involved. Apart from minor cuts, none of the surviving occupants of the car was hurt, he said. Mr Gustafson confirmed the men had left Bulawayo at about 5 am and were attacked at about 5:40 am. He said he and his party were "very well armed." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Aug 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

LEADERS REPORTEDLY WISH TO RETAIN WESTERN TIES

Libreville L'UNION in French 13 Jul 79 p 7

[Article by Jean Bilinga: "On Thursday Sao Tome and Principe Celebrated the Fourth Anniversary of Its Independence"]

[Excerpt] The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe celebrated yesterday, Thursday, 12 July 1979, the fourth anniversary of its independence won by the MLTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], formerly based in Libreville [Gabon].

Several diplomats accredited to Gabon and Sao Tome, including the French ambassador, Maurice Delauney, who reached the island by special flight, attended the commemoration ceremony at the national stadium. This presence testifies to the resolve of the leaders of Sao Tome to preserve their ties with Western countries despite the systematic psychosis of invasion orchestrated by the authorities.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mrs Maria do Nascimento Amorim, mentioned on several occasions the intrusion into Sao Tome airspace by "unidentified aircraft," "assassination attempts" against President Manuel Pinto da Costa by unknown individuals, the "landing of five persons with weapons and equipment in an isolated part of Sao Tome" and who were never identified for the public.

The head of state reportedly even signed a recent decree calling for sanctions against "any act characteristic of mercenaries" and directly aimed at foreigners in Sao Tome and Principe while Angolan units officered by a few Cubans are guarding the strategic points of the capital.

Yet, everything leads one to believe that those opposed to Pinto da Costa and Daniel Dáio (the minister of national security) have been definitively removed. The climax of this "purge" was the Cobra 77 trial whose vicissitudes we narrated in its time. According to the estimates of Amnesty International political prisoners do not exceed a dozen individuals.

2662

CSO: 4400

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR--The outgoing Soviet ambassador, Mr Ivan Fillipov, paid a courtesy call on the acting first vice president, Mr C. A. Kamara-Taylor, yesterday to take formal leave of him. [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 79 (no page number given) AB]

NEW POWERPLANT--Work is to start soon on the construction of a fifth power plant at the Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation's power station in Kingtom. The project, which is to be undertaken by the German firm ABU, is part of the government's infrastructural development programme in preparation for next year's OAU summit to be held in Freetown. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 8 Aug 79 (no page number given) AB]

CSO: 4420

MISSION REPORTS EASTERN EUROPE WILLING TO AID COUNTRY

Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Text] Socialist countries in Eastern Europe have expressed willingness to assist Uganda in its reconstruction and rehabilitation work. This was contained in a report submitted to President Binaisa by a Uganda good-will mission delegation which has just returned home after visiting nine countries in Eastern Europe, where they held discussions with government officials.

According to this mission, which was led by the minister for regional cooperation, Mr Ateker Ejalu, the nine countries expressed readiness to enter commercial and economic negotiations for concrete programs of help in the economic reconstruction of Uganda. They also offered 250 scholarships to the UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front] to assist young revolutionary members of the front whose education has been interfered with by the war of liberation. The scholarships are for any discipline of vocational training and are additional to the normal offers to Uganda. The scholarships may be taken up for courses starting next month if the necessary paperwork can be done in time.

President Binaisa expressed complete satisfaction with the result achieved by the good-will mission and congratulated the minister of regional cooperation, Mr Ejalu, for the efforts made by the mission. He directed the minister to work out concrete followup action to be taken. The president said he would submit the report to members of the Executive Committee of the UNLF and the National Consultative Council.

Noting that the mission was well received wherever they went by vice ministers not lower than the rank of foreign minister [as heard], the president said this was a clear testimony of love and confidence toward the UNLF government.

Mr Ejalu told the president that there is abundant goodwill in the world to assist Uganda's task of economic and social reconstruction. The world, he said, is so willing to assist Uganda that only commonsense will be required to accomplish the task of reconstruction.

The mission visited the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Other members of the delegation included Lt Col William Omaria, deputy minister of defense; Mr (Otinde Yangoz), member of the National Consultative Council; Mrs (Chinaria), undersecretary, office of the president, and Mr (Muhatikali) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CSO: 4420

RUSTLING INCREASES AS FAMINE REPORTEDLY TAKES TOLL IN KARAMOJA

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 29 Jul 79 p 15

[Article by Mike Daugherty, Lorengedwat, Uganda]

[Text]

EMACIATED women and children keep a vigil outside the gates of the Catholic mission in this remote parish in Central Karamoja.

Some are dying — their bodies wasting to skeletons with large ballooning stomachs — while others are struggling to survive until crops are harvested later this year.

A famine gripping the region has forced many to wander the countryside in search of wild greens or field rats because they cannot pay the exorbitant food prices for the limited food supplies.

They are among the estimated 80,000 persons Uganda government officials say are in desperate need of food assistance until the region can recover from two successive seasons of crop failure.

The Karamoja District, a semi-arid region that is home to more than 350,000 tribespeople in Uganda's north-east corner, usually faces annual food shortages when its large, open pastures are scorched by a six-month dry season.

But this year rampant cattle raiding, a severe drought and an economy made bankrupt by ousted dictator Idi Amin is transforming usual food shortages into a widespread famine in parts of Karamoja.

The incidence of cattle raiding is skyrocketing because of a large supply of guns and ammunition in the region left

behind by fleeing Amin soldiers or looted from army barracks.

Some 3,000 automatic rifles were looted from the Moroto army barracks, according to missionaries, when Uganda National Liberation Front forces liberated the area two months ago.

The stepped up cattle raiding has cost some tribesmen their entire herds. Others have been forced to move their cattle away from their manyattas (homes) to distant pastures for greater security.

And the absence of the cattle is eliminating important food staples of milk, blood and meat for the families left behind in the manyattas.

Life of the Karamoja tribes is a harsh existence centering on the care and protection of a man's cattle herd and on limited subsistence farming.

Within the district's six counties, the Karamojong — largest of the 11 tribes and sub-tribes — wander the south and central regions. The powerful Dodoth and Jie tribes maintain the north.

The Karamoja tribes frequently are labelled as primitive, backward warlike and resistant to progressive changes by critics, perhaps because they are the most distinct and misunderstood people in Uganda.

They are cattle societies. All values and social and cultural customs centre on a man's herd.

A man takes his name from an oxen. It's common for a warrior to kill an adversary in his oxen's

name and for a man to pay as many as 100 cows for a wife.

Cattle do not represent wealth, they are wealth.

And cattle raiding is a way of life for the tribes. The size of a man's herd or his number of wives are the barometers of wealth, prestige and power.

Raiding is usually thought to be between the Karamojong tribe and the Turkana tribes in Kenya.

But raiding commonly takes place among tribes within the Karamoja District.

During periods of heavy raiding, like the present, families left behind in the manyattas usually depend on the maize, sorghum, cassava, beans or groundnuts growing in the fields.

But last year there was a complete crop failure throughout the district, particularly in Central Karamoja.

Jim Rowland, director of the Karamoja Agricultural Project in Kotido, says the failures were due to poor rainfall, an infestation of stem borers and other insects and an epidemic of crop diseases.

There were very few crop yields — leaving many granaries empty in the manyattas — and virtually no seeds for this year's sorghum crops.

Rowland says recovery from crop failure is difficult because of the lengthy Karamoja dry season from September to March.

Weather dealt another fatal

blow this year when the rains came prematurely in January, catching the fields unprepared.

Just as the Karamoja women and children got their seeds in the ground and they were sprouting, the rains stopped abruptly and the region settled into a six-month drought that scorched the budding plants.

The rains came again this month and some of the crops were replanted -- in some regions, for the third time.

Rowland says these crops failures are playing a significant role in the present famine and poor harvests this year may extend hunger well into next year.

When crops fail, the Karamoja tribes normally rely on the abundant food supplies in other parts of Uganda or commercial shops selling posho and other food staples.

But Uganda's economy -- now in shambles following the compulsive and wreckless regime of Idi Amin, a seven-month war and post-liberation looting -- allows only a limited supply of food at exorbitant prices.

In the middle of the northern Jie County, a Kotido shop is bulging with at least 30, 70 kilo bags of low-grade posho. The shopkeeper is selling the meal for 12 Ugandan shillings a kilo.

The shop isn't doing a thriving business and just about a kilometre down the road, an old woman appearing to be near death squats near her open hut to keep out of the sun's rays.

She says she has eaten only wild greens for two months as she displays large folds of loose skin around her rib cage.

Meanwhile, whenever deliveries are made at the shop, children wait by the trucks in hopes of catching some of the sorghum falling to the ground from the large dusty sacks.

Rev. Nebukaduneri Elobu-Eligu, pastor at Kotido's Church of Uganda, says the present economic conditions in the country are affecting everyone, including him.

"I also have a shortage of food so I cannot give them (famine victims) enough," he said while surveying an almost deserted market area.

Elobu-Eligu says he has eight children and one grandchild to feed, which he estimates to be about 24 Ugandan shillings a day -- well over his means.

"People are really suffering," he said. "And it's not because they are lazy. They have worked hard to cultivate their land, but nothing has happened."

The effects of the famine are dramatically evident in the schools and hospitals in Central Karamoja.

J. P. Aliau, education officer for the Karamoja District, says most schools are suspending feeding programmes and enrolment is down at least 40 per cent.

And Longol Johnson, assistant headmaster at Lotome Boys Primary School, says it's difficult to teach those that appear for classes.

"You can notice the changes right away," he said. "By 11 a.m. they become very dull and unattentive. You cannot push on with an empty stomach."

At the Matany Catholic mission hospital, doctors say they are treating more severe malnutrition cases in increasing numbers. Diseases such as tuberculosis, trachoma, scabies and tropical infections also are peaking during the famine.

Most of those starving are turning to the churches and missions in the district for emergency food assistance.

At Rowland's project headquarters, a select group of victims are being fed each evening. More arrive each day.

"We usually don't get involved in famine relief," said Rowland, an agriculturalist from Britain, "but it's so desperate now."

At the Lorengedwat Mission, meals are given when food is available. At the neighbouring Matany Mission, the parish priests say they have a list of 3,500 persons who will be fed when additional food assistance arrives.

And at the Moroto Mission one day this month, more than 2,000 were queuing when the diocese received a lorry-load of posho it had purchased in Kampala.

As soon as more relief supplies reach the district, missions will act as distribution centres.

Ignatius E. Litago, the Karamoja District Commissioner, says famine relief supplies connected with the government or other charitable organisations will be distributed to everyone at no charge.

He says an ad hoc committee on famine relief selected the missions to handle distribution to avoid corruption in the food programme -- a frequent problem in the past regime.

"In the former regime, government officials would sell relief supplies soon after securing them from Kampala," he said. "They would be sold anywhere in the country or even in Kenya."

But plans for widespread, free distribution of food relief is angering several missionaries who say it will spoil the Karamoja tribespeople and make them dependent on relief.

"We need to get away from the thinking that they (Karamoja tribes) are children and don't need to be self-reliant," said Fr. Rainer Konetzko, parish priest at Lorengedwat.

"It keeps a man in unnecessary dependency."

Konetzko and several other parish priests want to sell some of the food relief at minimal prices, that Karamojas can afford to work for.

"I know they are hungry and suffering but I'm still insisting that those that have it do pay for it," said Fr. Frances Manjeka at the Loutland Mission in the Jie County. "It's to prevent them from becoming dependent on this food assistance."

Another priest, Fr. Anthony La Braca at Naoi Mission in Moroto, says free aid already has corrupted the Karamojing tribe at his parish.

He says famine in Karamoja is becoming "a usual refrain" for some because the mission are giving food so freely.

La Braca says that even during famine months, the tribespeople continue to brew beers from what little sorghum they have.

"What they drink in five minutes, they could eat for a week."

"And when they drink all their beer they'll say, 'oh, when the famine comes we can go to the mission,'" the Italian priest said.

La Braca's strict policies recently prompted a group of parishioners to request the diocese bishop to intervene. That action prompted La Braca to consider leaving his parish after seven years.

But others argue it is irrelevant to ask the Karamoja tribes

to pay for food since they do not actively participate in the Ugandan economy.

"We just don't expect these people to have money," said Deus Tuhirirwe, assistant secretary to the Ministry of Culture and Community Development.

The secretary says the Karamoja tribes, instead, should be taught to develop agriculturally.

And Tuhirirwe admits that government programmes to develop the region historically have been failures.

Critics of those programmes say failures were because government officials or missionaries have insisted that the Karamoja tribes give up the traditional ways of keeping cattle and adopt a more stable agrarian lifestyle.

One parish priest in Matany, who has lived in Karamoja for more than 25 years, says cattle raiding may end but cattle will always be a part of the Karamojans' lives.

"Some have recommended to take their cattle away," he said. "To say that is not to know Karamoja."

[Photo captions]

Warriors move a herd of cattle across the countryside near Kaicheri to distant pastures that are safe from intertribal cattle raiding. By night, raiders frequently attack and steal herds that are not well concealed.

This child of Nasinyon near Kaicheri is one of the victims of the famine gripping the Karamoja District in North-east Uganda. His mother says the child has not tasted cows' milk because the herds have long since been moved away from the "Manyatta" to distant pastures.

FR Frances Majenjeke, Parish priest of Losilang Mission, distributes "p-sho" to aid persons and children who are suffering from acute malnutrition. Majenjeke insists that recipients pay or work for food to prevent them from "becoming dependent on assistance."

Too weak to move any more, this Kotido woman waits near her hut for her children to return from the countryside with some food. She says she has been eating wild greens for more than two months.

CSO: 4420

ESTIMATED 50,000 AMIN SUPPORTERS SAID READY TO ATTACK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Chege Mbitiru]

[Text]

AN estimated 50,000 armed supporters of deposed President Idi Amin are reported to be poised to attack that country, an African Minister said here today.

The Minister said the heavily armed supporters of President Amin were concentrated in camps in Zaire and southern Sudan.

"We are very concerned about the possibility of armed conflict," the Minister said, adding that President Godfrey Binaisa is worried about the invasion

It was also understood that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere does not want his troops to be involved in any fighting that might involve other countries' troops, particularly those of Libya.

During the discussion of the Ugandan situation here, President Binaisa said that at least 2,000 Tanzanian troops had been withdrawn from Uganda, leaving 28,000 to be withdrawn later.

President Amin was ousted by opponents of his regime, with the support of members of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces, in an eight-month conflict.

Sudan alleged most of those of Amin's supporters that fled the country to enter. Officials later said that 10 Ugandans would be sent back home

against his or her will.

However, Sudan has insisted that all Ugandans who entered the country with arms have been disarmed and are confined to refugee camps.

At the same time, Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiry has criticised President Nyerere's actions in helping oust Idi Amin.

In a news conference this year, President Numeiry charged that "being a Muslim in Uganda has become a crime punishable by death".

During the Organisation of African Unity summit conference in Monrovia last month, Numeiry attacked President Nyerere and accused Tanzania of having annexed Uganda as a satellite and having violated the OAU charter.

BINAISA REQUESTS ARMS AGAINST POSSIBLE INVASION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Kampala, Thursday--Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa has asked leaders of Commonwealth countries to provide armed forces to protect his country against possible invasion from the Sudan.

At a Press conference today on his return from the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka--through Nairobi--the President said he had warned leaders of the Commonwealth countries that Uganda was now under threat of attack from Southern Sudan.

He said he had learned, "with apprehension and anxiety" while in Lusaka that Idi Amin was trying to amass troops in Southern Sudan and that he already had 30,000 there.

"We are at peace with Kenya, with Tanzania, with Rwanda and with Zaire," he said. "But we are very doubtful about our being at peace with the Sudan."

He noted that the Sudanese Ambassador to Kenya had denied in Nairobi that his country intended to attack Uganda. "But let us see what happens."

He added and told reporters that Uganda was now taking steps to check the number of troops near the Sudanese border.

Asked about reports that there were now only some 2,000 Tanzanian troops in Uganda, the majority of them having been quietly withdrawn, President Binaisa said he was not in a position to discuss military matters.

"But we cannot leave our country open to any kind of military adventures," he said. "So we asked our friends in the Commonwealth if they could help us and help Tanzania to lessen its burden."

He said he had just "quiet talks" with a number of Commonwealth leaders in Lusaka who had promised to refer the matter to their governments and report back to him.

The Ugandan President flew to Entebbe via Nairobi where he had met President Moi and held "most fruitful talks" about closer union between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

He said he would soon meet again with President Julius Myerere on the same matter.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ANOTHER DOCTOR KILLED--Dr Abubon Abace, a senior consultant of Mulago Hospital, has been gunned down by a gang of uniformed men at his Kololo home, in Kampala. Dr Abace, 44, was killed only hours after the hospital staff returned to work following a strike in protest against earlier killing of other medical staff. He was killed along with his nephew Mr Alut, 26, a veterinary student at Entebbe Veterinary Training Institute. Dr Abace was shot outside the door of his house on new Malcom-X Avenue at about 8:30 pm. He had just returned from the doctors' club, on Katonga Road, where he was one of the official guests. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jul 79 p 19]

UGANDA NATIONAL UNION--Kampala, Sunday--A group of Ugandans, representing those who did not go into exile or attend the Moshi meeting at which the Uganda National Liberation Front was formed, have launched their own organisation--the Uganda National Union. According to the Africa Press Service correspondent in Kampala, the organisation was launched at a Press conference addressed by Messrs A. Olaya, David Onen Oyera, C. Rwaheru, and L. B. Ntambi. They stressed that they were an organisation for the majority of the 12 million Ugandans who did not go into exile, and who for various reasons could not attend the Moshi conference. The leadership of the organisation will be decided at a delegates conference to be called within the UNLF "because the organisation hopes to operate within the UNLF because the front's constitution provides for the admission of other organisations. As law abiding citizens," Mr Olaya said, "we have decided to make this announcement to dissociate ourselves from any underground movements." The four interim leaders castigated the UNLF for not expanding the Consultative Council to 90 members as pledged in Moshi to accommodate the people who remained in the country. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Aug 79 p 1]

DIFFICULTIES FOR SUPPLY PLANES--An emergency airlift of goods to and from Uganda is running into difficulties because of a shortage of aviation fuel in Uganda, Ugandan officials said. A Boeing 707, leased jointly by Tanzanian and Ugandan national airlines from the U.S. Global International Airways, is scheduled to make two round trips daily between Dar es Salaam and Entebbe. The plane is carrying axes, hoes and other agricultural equipment as well as sugar from Dar es Salaam and returning with Ugandan coffee. Tanzanian officials said 5,000 tons of sugar will be airlifted from Tanzania to Uganda and another 10,000 tons sent overland. The Uganda coffee is shipped out through Dar es Salaam port. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Aug 79 p 20]

ZAIRE

COMMUNIQUE DISAVOWS INVOLVEMENT IN BANGUI MASSACRE

Kinshasa AZAP in French 1820 GMT 24 Aug 79 AB

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 24 Aug (AZAP)--No Zairian soldier participated in the events which took place in January and April this year in Bangui. This was announced in a press communique issued by citizen Dongo Badjanga Eseko-obala, secretary of state for national orientation and acting spokesman of the Executive Council, at the end of the Executive Council's weekly meeting held in the council's office under the chairmanship of the first state commissioner, citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga.

In fact, the communique of the secretary of state denies most categorically the allegations published by the Commission of African Jurists formed at the end of the French-African conference in Kigali to inquire into the events of Bangui during which schoolchildren were massacred. The public should remember that from Switzerland, where he is presently receiving medical treatment, the head of state has strongly denied these allegations.

According to the secretary of state's communique, the fact is that by mere coincidence a C-130 plane of the Zairian Armed Forces returning from the United States after a check-up landed last January in Bangui, but this was only a stopover which had nothing to do with the events which had taken place there. In this connection, the Executive Council strongly reemphasizes Zaire's stand on the sacred principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states as it will never allow other states to interfere in its own affairs.

The other items on the agenda of today's meeting concerned problems relating to the 1979-1980 academic year and the resumption of classes at the technical and medical (?schools).

The communique stated that the first state commissioner, citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga, opened the meeting with his usual introductory statement on the country's external and internal situation. (?Concerning his visit to) Bonananga, the first state commissioner told the council that his mission concerned mainly the serious problems now facing Kasai occidental region.

These are: the problems of maize production; those of energy which have affected the supply of drinking water to the town of Kananga; the Kasai Occidental fuel supply problem, and problems relating to the construction of the region's hydroelectric dam.

The state commissioner for foreign affairs, citizen Karl-I-Bond informed his Executive Council colleagues about the results of his recent visits to Angola and Gabon. The Executive Council expressed satisfaction about the excellent relations existing between our country and these two fraternal countries.

The meeting, which started at 1030, ended at 1530.

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

CHINESE GEOLOGISTS DELEGATION--The delegation of Chinese geologists, led by Mr Chen Xianpei of the Geochemical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, returned to the capital yesterday from Kasai Oriental, the last stop on its prospecting tour across the interior of the country which lasted more than one month. This five-member delegation went successively to the regions of Shaba, Kivu, Haut Zaire and Kasai Oriental, visiting about 13 mining fields of cobalt, gold, copper and diamonds, and also the scientific research center in Kivu. The delegation also visited the famous volcanoes and other local tourist sights. Tonight the delegation will be guests at a dinner offered by the state secretary for mines, citizen Ngongo Sulubika. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 23 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

KAUNDA PRAISES PEOPLE, PROMISES TO END SHORTAGES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIANS have been lauded and thanked by the President for playing good hosts to delegates to the Commonwealth heads of government meeting, while critics of the conference have been lashed for their "confused" thinking.

Dr Kaunda said yesterday that the successful holding of the summit in Lusaka was a triumph for Zambia and the whole of Africa because it had shamed right-wing elements in foreign capitals who wanted it to fail or to be moved to "a safer place".

He said that he himself could not believe that the summit had gone through with such resounding success because of the "intensive campaign" against Zambia by, what he called, powerful right-wing forces.

The forces, he said, had ranged themselves against Zambia from all corners of the world, using right-wing newspapers in Britain to achieve their objectives.

"These papers support vested interests in southern Africa and all over the world," they support the exploitation of the black man. These right-wing papers hate us because of our principles," Dr Kaunda said.

The right-wing elements, the President told a public meeting in Lusaka, did not want the conference to take

place in Lusaka, which was a Frontline State, because they were afraid that the meeting would break Smith.

He paid tribute to the Commonwealth leaders who came to Zambia despite the campaign and made the Lusaka summit the best attended in the history of the "club".

Confidence

"It is significant that this was the highest attendance ever recorded in the Commonwealth. It shows the confidence these people have in us," he added.

Zambia's detractors, Dr Kaunda said, swallowed their words when most of the leaders brought with them their wives, to a country which, they (critics) had described as unsafe.

The President sent his audience roaring with laughter when he asked his wife, Betty, to stand up and said: "I cannot take this girl to a place which is not safe."

"Our brothers saw that this country was safe, that is why they brought their sampandas (wives) with

them, and shipunda Thatcher," he said.

Dr Kaunda had some harsh words for two people, whom he did not identify who, he said, had been going around telling people that Zambia was not in a position economically to host the conference.

"If the conference leads to a successful solution of the Zimbabwe problem, it will have been worth it," he told them.

The President said that it was not true to say that it was a waste of money when the country had lost so many lives and millions of Kwacha as a result of the liberation struggle in Rhodesia.

Lusaka was the nearest capital to Pretoria and Salisbury, adding, "The money we spent was worth while, much more so that we could solve that problem."

On what will happen to some of the things purchased especially for the summit, the President said that some of the cars will be allocated to ministries with inadequate transport, some will be sold, offices at Mulungushi Hall would be given to departments without offices, while the Mulungushi Villas would be leased to a hotel.

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday announced far-reaching measures to end the acute shortage of essential commodities and streamline the marketing of agricultural produce which he said, has been "over-centralised."

Dr Kaunda said the Party and its Government will soon allocate a fleet of vehicles to every district for collection of agricultural produce from small-scale farmers and for marketing purposes.

Initially each district will be allocated with one vehicle only.

Addressing a public meeting at the freedom statue yesterday at which Lusaka Party officials showered praise on him and the Party and its Government at the way the Commonwealth conference was conducted, President Kaunda said:

"By July next year we will have a much stronger economy in Zambia despite our not having oil.

"We are taking the first step in decentralising our marketing services. We will place at every district level a vehicle which will be used to market produce instead of it being marketed at Namboard.

This is so because we want to create people's own organisations to be in charge of marketing, it is also the only answer to our marketing problems. Every ward should have a marketing co-operative to serve the people."

The President noted that the present situation where we have an "over-centralised" marketing service cannot achieve anything at all "even if you put an angel at the head of the organisation."

He added that Namboard will also be reorganised by placing marketing power of agricultural produce in the hands of the people.

On shortages of essential commodities, the President said these will be overcome within a period of six months because machinery for processing cotton seed, sunflower and groundnuts will soon be installed at ROP.

He said our processing capacity has been very poor of late and that hundreds of cotton seed and sunflower bags have been rotting at the depots.

"Once the machinery has been installed, the shortages of candles, soap and cooking oil will come to an end. We are also pushing Zambia National Service and companies which produce hoes and ox-drawn ploughs to increase production so that these should not turn out to be the bottlenecks to increased food production," he told the gathering.

The President, in a fatherly tone, explained to the nation that the fact that prices of goods especially mealie-meal were rising, did not mean that the Party no longer had love for the people because the new prices will be countered by raising salaries of the people.

The Government has also imported 600 tractors from Romania to improve farming in the country, President Kaunda announced.

He said 300 tractors will be supplied to the rural reconstruction centres, mechanised units and the Zambia National

Defence Force while the other 300 will go to commercial farmers.

"Because of the need for more maize and wheat, the country should be mobilised through the provincial development committees to produce more," he said.

He urged all farmers who specialise in cattle to approach government cattle agencies for assistance and advice in order to boost beef and dairy industries.

Dr Kaunda said economic problems were not confined to Zambia alone but to all countries of the world. He said the situation in Zambia was however being exacerbated by being landlocked and by the situation in southern Africa.

Despite all these problems, he said, Zambians must organise themselves to be self-reliant especially in the production of local commodities in order to contain the economic situation.

He was however glad that sugar production was almost back to normal now.

CSO: 4420

EEC REJECTS BID TO JOIN PROTOCOL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Aug 79 p 2

[Text]

THE European Economic Community has rejected Zambia's application to join the sugar protocol between the EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Zambia's ambassador to the EEC, Mr Windsor Nkowi, said in Lusaka over the weekend that Zambia had applied to export 15,000 tonnes of sugar annually to the community to go along with membership of the protocol.

This has, however, been rejected because of the sugar lobby by European producers of sugar to prevent African, Caribbean and Pacific countries from gaining a monopoly, he said.

Commenting on progress on negotiations with the EEC over renewal of the 1975 Lome Convention, Mr Nkowi said ACP countries were not happy with a draft for Lome II which is scheduled to be signed next March.

Mr Nkowi said after the last negotiations with the EEC last June on the second convention, the Europeans had walked away satisfied that the talks were concluded, but ACP

countries had not been happy with the draft and would meet next month to scrutinise it further before committing themselves to sign it.

ACP ministers and their ambassadors to the community will meet in Brussels from September 12 to 14 to make further recommendations on the draft convention which will be the second economic contract between the EEC and ACP countries.

The ACP countries would also try to persuade the EEC to increase funds set aside for development assistance during the new convention from 5.6 billion European units of account to 10 billion.

"Zambia is not particularly worried about this aspect as we believe that development assistance should only supplement our own efforts because we believe we should not depend 100 per cent on what comes from abroad," Mr Nkowi said.

Mr Nkowi said ACP countries intended to fight for 100 per cent free entry of all their products into the European market as well as for better treatment and preference over third party countries.

"After ACP ministers and their ambassadors meet next month, there will be a few months for ratification by individual parliaments be-

tween the signing and coming into force of the convention," he said.

Mr Nkowi, however, said Zambia can now expect assistance from the EEC for serious situations arising from price fluctuations in copper when the new convention comes in force.

"Only after tough negotiations with the EEC did it finally agree to include a slight phrasing in Stabex (Stabilising of Export Earnings) to provide for serious situations in price fluctuations such as that which Zambia has faced recently in copper resulting in hardships in her economy," Mr Nkowi added.

The Europeans initially agreed to finance transport and the maintenance of production capacities at mines.

Meanwhile, the newly developed isoglucose as an alternative to cane sugar is posing a serious competition to Third World sugar exporting countries.

Isoglucose which is made from maize is a high technology product which can under-sell sugar wherever it is produced.

According to a report in the latest Commonwealth Magazine, isoglucose first became popular in 1974 when the world sugar production was hit by a climatic disaster and its prices soared.

During that year the total world production of isoglucose was slightly more than 300,000 tonnes.

ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD IN POLICE BLITZ

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] KITWE police on Thursday carried out an "operation clean-up" in which more than 100 aliens were arrested on charges ranging from illegal entry into Zambia to having expired residence permits.

Copperbelt police chief, Mr Elijah Shansonga, said yesterday that after careful screening some of the people were released and only 60 were being held.

Mr Shansonga said that some of these would be deported while others would be prosecuted.

The aliens were arrested at Twatasha township, Chief Nkana's and Kishombe villages.

Mr Shansonga said some of those arrested had no documents to support their stay in the country.

Two weeks ago, senior squatter and settlement controller, Mr Aram Mulenga, said that Twatasha township had been taken over by Senegalese who had allegedly

established 42 offices for their dubious businesses and appealed to authorities to take action and clean up the area.

Kitwe governor, Mr Joseph Musonda, admitted that there were many Senegalese living in the township, but denied that the township was taken over, saying that according to Kitwe council records none of them owed a house there.

Screening

Commenting on the Senegalese picked in the operation Police Commissioner, Mr Jeffrey Munalula, said:

"We suspected they go to the area to deal in emeralds and we are screening them. Those who are bona fide visitors to Zambia and do not have emeralds will be released."

He said that in another "small clean-up operation," his men pounced on the Somali township near the Indeni oil refinery recovering two stolen vehicles, nine big tyres, towing chains, ITT radios and other expensive items.

"One surprising thing is that the cars were parked on the roads and people asked to identify the owners said that they did not know them," he added.

Mr Munalula also dispelled rumours circulating in Lusaka that some members of the security forces who went to sweep the area between Luangwa bridge and Luangwa of landmines died in the operation.

"It is not true to say that they were blown-up. What happened is that they went to sweep the area (of landmines) so that it can be safe for people to pass," Mr Munalula said.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH INVESTIGATED FOR ALLEGED SEGREGATION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] **THE Central Committee is investigating a church in Lusaka for alleged racial segregation, it has been officially confirmed.**

At the centre of the row is the Dutch Reformed Church, situated in the Kabulonga residential area, where sermons and prayers are conducted in Afrikaans.

Member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda, said in Lusaka he had already held discussions on the matter with general secretary of the Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ), the Reverend Kingsley Mwenda.

He added: "I am in the process of trying to meet leaders of the church."

Mr Mwenda accused the church's congregation of segregation and cited one case in which he claimed a

Ugandan woman doctor was turned away when she tried to attend prayers at the church.

He could not name the doctor concerned, but charged: "The congregation in Kabulonga is purely Dutch and the language they use is Afrikaans."

"Although we have no authority over churches, we condemn this congregation. It is up to the right authorities to take action."

But the chairman of the liaison committee between the Dutch Reformed Church and the Reformed Church in Zambia, the Reverend Martin Pauw, denied the congregation practised any discrimination on grounds of colour.

He ~~however, confirmed that~~ Afrikaans was used in preaching but that the congregation's

membership was open to all races as long as those who wanted to join were baptised and in possession of membership certificates from other reformed churches.

"People have probably got a wrong impression of the church because there are not many people from other races because of the language barrier," Mr Pauw said.

There were times when people other than white South Africans went for services at the church and were never turned away for not understanding Afrikaans, he said.

Asked why Afrikaans should be used during prayers, Mr Pauw said: "There are many South Africans in Zambia. It is important therefore that sermons are conducted in Afrikaans so that they feel at home."

In fact, he claimed, the church enjoyed a lot of co-operation from the Reformed Church in Zambia.

ROLE OF WHITE FARMERS DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 10

[Article by Deon du Plessis]

[Text] Despite mounting problems there are still thousands of whites in Zambia who, if nothing else, are at least making money. Deon du Plessis of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Lusaka.

AFRIKANERS playing bowls on a Saturday afternoon in the middle of Zambia? It sounded like the opening line of a vaguely preposterous joke.

Yet there they were, Japie van Deventer with Bennie, his wife, and his two sisters, Hekkie and Cecilia, and their husbands, brothers Corrie and Abrie Krige, on an immaculate green north of Lusaka and shouting in Afrikaans.

The tight-knit little group — the Van Deventers were born here while the Kriges emigrated with their parents from South Africa in 1947 — and about 500 other whites in Zambia are farmers.

Many are Afrikaners and Lusaka even has a N.G. church although without a dominee at the moment.

Despite the spill-overs of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war, terrorists camping in some farming areas and the three horse-

men of the Zambian apocalypse — high prices, shortages and inefficiency — most whites are prepared to stay on . . . largely because they are making money.

For Zambia it is just as well. Sixty-five percent of the nation's 5.4 million people are directly involved with farming, but it is the few hundred whites between them who produce more than 60 percent of the total agricultural output.

Without them Zambia would starve.

This means the farmers can easily sell everything they produce and at prices considerably higher than in South Africa.

Then too, for whites prepared to get on with their own jobs and keep strictly out of political or security matters, Zambia still offers the remains of the faded "Good Life" of colonial days.

The weather is superb, hunting is good and relatively cheap for Zambian residents, and for fishermen there are tiger-fish in dams and rivers — "rivers, man, that make the Vaal look like a

trickle," boasts Lusaka restaurateur, Grahamstown-educated Morris Diamond.

But life is not all bowls and beer for the Kriges, the Diamonds, the expatriates on the Copperbelt and Zambia's other whites.

Most immediately worrying to the farmers is the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war, the raids into Zambia and the thousands of terrorists.

IRONIC ECHOES

There are ironic echoes of Zimbabwe Rhodesia here when a farmer says: "Sure you can come to visit but I warn you there's a terrorist camp near our road. They know us, but you might get stopped. Let's rather meet somewhere else."

Last November, after one of the Rhodesian raids, terrorists arrested Abrie Krige and questioned and beat him for 16 hours screaming that he was a Rhodesian spy.

He was released only after his family and other farmers made frantic representations to senior Zambian authorities.

Another farmer, Ian Sutherland, is in prison here after being sentenced to five years last year when weapons were found on his farm.

It is a delicate situation and the farmers say the police are too scared and ill-equipped to offer real protection.

It is not that the farmers here live in the fear and loathing of the terrorists that the farmers "down south" do, but they are growing uneasy.

Zambian farmers are also denied the security of owning their own land. Freehold was abolished here five years ago and the farmers now have 99-year leases.

They pay the State the admittedly modest lease fee of less than 20r per acre, but it means that only the improvements on the farms belong to them, not the land.

Then there are the endless problems of replacing or even just fixing broken machinery. Spares are scarce and hugely expensive.

For Zambia's farmers even finding a new tubeless tyre is a major undertaking.

In another echo of the plight of farmers in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Zambian farmers are financial hostages.

Foreign currency shortages mean they can get little money out of the country except for holiday trips and educating their children.

If Zambian farmers could freely convert their assets into solid currency abroad, many would certainly leave.

In Zambian kwachas many of them are rich, but the currency is so weak that not even Zambia Airways will accept it aboard their international flights. South African rands are fine, however.

SALARIES

This is not a problem for the thousands of expatriates, most of them from Britain, on the Copperbelt.

In terms of their contracts they are able to remit large portions of their salaries abroad and pensions are payable wherever they want to retire.

But for residents — the Van Deventers and

Krises hold South African passports but are Zambian residents—there are no such advantages.

Tax is astronomical too amounting to R4 675 for an income of R12 000 a year and R1 500 on every R2 000 earned after that.

Education is another problem with most of the white farmers feeling the standard in Zambian schools is unacceptably low.

Many children of farmers and expatriates are at school in South Africa or even Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

But, despite the problems, the whites are hanging on, even if it is mainly for money. For some, like British-born Copperbelt farmers Rob and Heather Gibbons, Zambia is "home". They have even adopted a little Zambian boy into their family.

For most, farming is downright profitable, at least in kwacha: Corrie Krige drives a German-built Mercedes Bens which cost him nearly the equivalent of R30 000.

For whites in Zambia, even now, there is still a place in the sun.

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